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AGRICULTURE.

[From the Granite Farmer.]

FANCIES IN FARMING.

BY PROFESSOR J. B. WOODMAN.

People speak of fancies in farming when they mean follies, and too many are apt to give that hard name to everything which they have not seen tried before their own eyes. Now such persons will rarely fail to think they discover the characteristics which they are expecting to find. Men are so constituted that if they happen to take a prejudice against a stranger the first time they see him, they are inclined to examine in the most unfavorable light, whatever occurs and are ready to interpret to his disadvantage a great many little acts that are perfectly innocent in themselves, or even praiseworthy. How unfortunate is such a disposition in our intercourse with society. We imagine people worse than they are. We act toward them with less kindness and charity than we ought. We feel oppressed with gloom when we ought to be inspired with cheerfulness. We discover vices to lament when we had better find virtues to imitate. We make ourselves look upon a dark scene and grope our way in a feeble light, when we ought to admire the beautiful landscape and walk in the sunshine. The same principle may be usefully applied to the pursuits of the husbandman. A course of cultivation or a kind of management that is novel or untried is too apt to be looked upon unfavorably for that very reason, and all its objections and faults dwelt upon, before any of its advantages begin to be considered. In this way it comes that a great many things are called fancies in farming which deserve a better name.

Here is a farmer who keeps a fancy yoke of oxen. They are a handsome pair of cattle, fed partly on provender, kept in good trim, well rubbed, carded, and smooth, with brass balls on the tips of their horns. They are carefully shod, yoked and handled, and so docile that they will come and go with a single call of the teamster, and so active that they can be put into a rapid walk with a word of encouragement. They are strong enough to plough alone, and the same person can hold and drive. They will do the work of two ordinary yoke of oxen, and are always worth a high price at the butchers. The owner seems never weary of taking the best possible care of them, and of showing how much they can do. On the other hand, many of the neighbors never seem weary of saying that such fancy things cost more than they come to. They have always used poor, thin, slow teams. Let them candidly reckon the cost and profit of the two methods. Let them try the experiment. In either of these ways they will see there is no fancy about such kind of management, except in the name they have given it.

Another farmer is said to have fancy ploughs, spades and carts. They are always made light and well finished, and kept carefully in repair, and housed from the weather when not in use. They cost more than the ordinary kind, and a close building is appropriated to keep them in. Now the common fault is to make farming tools too heavy and unwieldly. They are clumsily constructed so that they are by no means strong in proportion to their weight. No care is taken to put them under cover, and they are wet and dry a hundred times a season. In the winter, the ploughs and and harrows and carts, are scattered along the roadside, twisted out of shape on the rocks and uneven ground, and blanched and weather-beaten, and worn more by the snows and blasts, than by half the farming work of the year. In the summer, when not in use, they lay rotting in the same place among the grass and weeds. A good hoe, or a good scythe, or a good plough will cost more at the first if they are of the very best quality, but how soon such tools will save more than their cost. Then if they are carefully used and kept from the weather, they will usually last twice as long. If a good roller, for instance, made of the best materials, be left upon the ground among the weeds, and exposed to the dew, and rain, and sunshine, it will usually become so rotten in ten or twelve years as to be unfit for use. Now the same piece of timber carefully kept from the weather will last more than fifty years. There is a court-room in Normandy, where the ceiling is supported by a large oaken beams that have been there more than four hundred years, and still they are quite sound and firm. Nothing which relates to keeping the very best tools upon the farm, or to the best possible care of them, should be neglected as a fancy. Improving farmers will find that they need to watch over the influence of the natural prejudice referred to, and to examine carefully and consider favorably, as well as to adopt cautiously and prudently, whatever promises to be useful.

Hanover, June, 1852.

SIX REASONS FOR PLANTING ORCHARDS.

1. Would you leave an inheritance to your children?—Plant an orchard. No other investment of money and labor will in the long run, pay so well.

2. Would you make home pleasant—the abode of the social virtues? Plant an orchard. Nothing better promotes among neighbors a feeling of kindness and good will toward each other than a treat of good fruit often repeated.

3. Would you remove from your children the strongest temptation to steal? Plant an orchard. If children cannot obtain fruit at home, they are very apt to steal it; and when they have learned to steal fruit they are in a fair way to steal horses.

4. Would you cultivate a constant feeling of thankfulness towards the great Giver of all good? Plant an orchard.—By having constantly before you one of the greatest blessings given to man, you must be hardened indeed if you are not influenced by a spirit of humanity and thankfulness.

5. Would you have your children love home, respect their parents when living, and venerate their memory when dead—in all their wanderings look back upon the home of their youth as a sacred spot—an oasis in the great wilderness of the world? Then plant an orchard.

6. In short, if you wish to avail yourself of the blessings of a bountiful Providence which are within your reach, you must plant an orchard. And, when you do it, see that you plant good fruit. Do not plant crab apple trees, nor wild plums, nor Indian peaches. The best are the cheapest.

EDSON HARKNESS.

—*Exchange.*

THE TOMATO.

To many persons there is something unpleasant, not to say disgusting in the flavor of this excellant fruit. It has, however, long been used for culinary purposes in various countries of Europe, and has of late years been extensively cultivated, and become a general favorite in this country. Dr. Bennett, a professor of some celebrity, considers it an invaluable article of diet, and ascribes to it very important medicinal properties. He declares:—

1. That the tomato is one of the most powerful deobstruents of the *Materia Medica*, and that in all of those affections of the liver and other organs where calomel is indicated, it is probably the most effective, and least harmful remedial agent known in the profession.

2. That a chemical extract will be obtained from it which will altogether supersede the use of calomel in the cure of disease.

3. That he has successfully treated serious diarrhœa with this article alone.

4. That when used as an article of diet it is almost a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia or indigestion.

5. That persons removing from the east or north to the south or west, should by all means make use of it as an aliment, as it would in that case even save them from the danger attendant upon those violent bilious attacks to which almost all uncalimated persons are liable.

6. That the citizens in ordinary should make use of it either raw, cooked, or in the form of catsup, with their daily food, as it is the most healthy article in the *Materia Alimentaria*.

Professor Rafinesque, of France, says, "it is everywhere deemed a very healthy vegetable, and an invaluable article of food."

Dungleson says, "it may be looked upon as one of the most wholesome and valuable esculents that belong to the vegetable kingdom."

Professor Dickens asserts that, "It may be considered more wholesome than any other acid sauce."

A writer in the *Farmer's Register* says, "it has been tried by several persons, with decided success. They were afflicted with chronic cough, the primary cause of which in one case, was supposed to be diseased liver—in another, diseased lungs. It mitigates, and sometimes effectually checks, a fit of coughing."

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From Tait's Magazine.]

VISIT TO MACINTOSH'S CAOUTCHOUC FACTORY.

[Concluded.]

In order to form it into a convenient shape the mass is then taken into another room. Here we saw several presses, of various forms, intended to effect this object.—The most common mould into which it is placed is one of cast-iron, six feet in length, one in breadth, and one in depth. Another form was that of a solid drum. On the soft mass of rubber being placed in these and covered in, it was placed under an hydraulic press, and by this means was made to take the form of the mould. After remaining under pressure until it was cold, it was then removed and carried up stairs to the cutting department, whither we would beg the reader to follow us.

Every one must have seen, and many must be puzzled about, that form of India-rubber which is sold, and is largely used, particularly for chemical and philosophical purposes, in thin sheets, which are commonly about a foot broad and six feet long, the thickness varying from that of paper to that of shoe-leather. If the surface of one of these is closely examined it will be found to present the appearance of cross ridges or marks of a very delicate kind, all perfectly parallel with one another. Under a small Stanhope lens they become very manifest, and exhibit their real character as cuts or furrows. With a little patience from fifty to sixty of these cuts can be counted in an inch of the sheet, making from 600 to 700 of them in a foot. Remembering the form in which caoutchouc was imported—in bottles—it was long a source of the profoundest perplexity to ourselves to conjecture by what human skill a tissue, so to speak, so beautifully uniform in width and thickness could be formed thereout. A part of the difficulties attending the question have been now removed by the preceding observations, and if the reader will consent to give us a little patient attention the rest will also vanish.

Upon the removal of the rubber from the mould it is brought to the cutting room, and placed in an iron case of the same dimensions as the mould; that is, six feet long, one broad, and one deep. This case has double sides, and the partition, being connected with a steam-pipe, is filled with steam, so as always to keep the rubber a certain degree of softness of texture. This case is arranged so as to move backwards and forwards, carrying the mass of caoutchouc with it. At the further end of the apparatus is a most ingenious little machine, by which the delicate operation of slicing off the rubber in these sheets is effected. Essentially, this consists of a horizontal knife, keener than any razor, placed so as to have a lateral motion of a limited extent, and in connection with some curious mechanism and a short crank by which its cutting movements are effected. Parts of the machine are so arranged that the thickness of the layer to be cut can be easily determined by screwing the bearings of the knife higher or lower. Just above the knife a little stream of water is continually flowing so as to lubricate the cutting edge, and thus facilitate its action against this tough and most peculiar material. The machine, being set in motion by a driving strap, the knife beings to act with immense rapidity, so much so, indeed, as to cause the ear to lose the impressions of a set of distinct, rapidly repeated noises, the resulting sound being a loud whir of a peculiar kind.—The case, with its contents, moves slowly up to the swift-moving edge, until at length the mass of rubber is in contact with it, and, in a few seconds, a beautiful delicate layer of the material is seen curling up. The end of this is taken by an attendant and partly rolled round a cast-iron roller. The machine then goes on, acting by itself. It draws up the case containing the rubber to be cut; it cuts of any desired thickness, and, finally, rolls it up in a convenient form for future purposes. All the attention, in fact, this clever contrivance requires is the first adjustment, and the removal of the cut layer when the whole length, six feet, has been cut. The time taken to cut through this length is about six minutes, or a foot in a minute. From this datum we are able to get at the speed of the knife, and, remembering the number of cuts just mentioned in a foot, we find that it makes from 600 to 700 cutting movements in a minute, or about 4,000 for the whole length of six feet. There is a modification of this apparatus in use for cutting the rubber when it is cast into the form of a solid drum. In this case the drum revolves, and the knife acts incessantly until it has sliced off any requirer number of feet. Where, for any peculiar purpose, a greater width and length of sheet-caoutchouc are necessary than can be produced by one of the above machines it is formed by means of this contrivance. The simultaneous action of several of these engines made this room a very busy and a very noisy scene.

A very valuable application of caoutchouc has been its use in the formation of what are called "elastic webs."—These tissues are extensively employed for the manufacture of many minor articles of human apparel. Among them are straps for "braces," bandages for surgical purposes, bands for gloves, watch-guards, and such like. If the materials of which such fabrics are composed are subjected to a little scrutiny it will be found that they owe their valued elastic properties to the fact that they contain filaments of caoutchouc interwoven and covered with cotton or silk, the elastic filaments forming the warp, or long threads, and the cotton or silk, in addition to the coating with which they surround the filaments of caoutchouc, forming the cross-threads, or weft. The method by which these delicate filaments of caoutchouc are manufactured, although, apparently, very difficult to comprehend, is, in reality, very easy. Every reader must have seen the pill-machines which adorn our apothecaries' counters, and knows that they are formed of two pieces of brass cut into grooves, and so adjusted that the edges of that piece which is held in the hands and those of that which is fixed in the frame, when the machine is in action, shall just touch each other, thus leaving room for the round body of the pill in the interspaces. The machines by which the elastic filaments are cut are on a precisely similar principle, only that grooves are cut into two rollers, which revolve by power, and on placing a thin plate of the rubber, taken from the last machine, between these rollers, they cut it into a number of filaments, all smooth and round, and of greater or smaller size, according as the nature of the case demands.

The manufacturing processes connected with unprepared rubber ending here, we quitted this building to witness its treatment by the aid of solvent agents. In passing along a sort of court our attention was arrested by an iron boiler of gigantic proportions. This immense structure was placed in the open air, under a slight roof to turn the wet off. Approaching nearer to it, we at length discovered the main source of the naphthaine odor which met us at the gates. The boiler was a vast reservoir for the naphtha used on the establishment. Some conception of its actual size may be formed from the remark that it was estimated to contain when full about 45,000 gallons of this spirit. It present contents, as we were informed, were about 18,000. There are several pumps in connection with it, which either evacuate its contents, or fill it from the vessels in which this fluid is brought to the factory. Inquiring the cause for the adoption of so large a reservoir, we were informed that it was necessary for some time at the outset of the manufacture, in consequence both of the enormous consumption of the fluid and the uncertainty of procuring a constant supply.

For a considerable period the preparation of caoutchouc sloution was conducted on an erroneous principle. It was made very liquid in the first instance, and then evaporated down to the consistence of a paste. By this means an enormous loss of naphtha was occasioned, the amount evaporated amounting to 2000 gallons a week! Experience has shown that much of this was only waste of material, and the proportions now employed of "spirit" to rubber are very different, only enough spirit being used to reduce the caoutchouc to the state of a pretty thick paste, so as scarcely to require evaporation at all. The solvent used, as we have just noticed, is naphtha, a fluid produced in considerable quanties in the gas manufacture, and in other chemical operations; the principal source is, however, the gas works. So large was the consumption at a former period that it was found impossible to meet the demand, and every gas-factory in, and even some out of, the country, were laid under contribution to afford an adequate supply.

The solution of caoutchouc is a very simple operation. Thin sheets of it are laid in proper vessels, covered with the solvent, and submitted to a gentle heat. By this means its solution is quickly effected, and we are then presented with a glutinous semi-transparent fluid, very viscid, and of an intensely powerful odor. For many economical purposes this solution is highly prized, affording as it does a most valuable water-poof varnish, applicable to many fabrics with advantage, and largely used, to quote an instance on the great scale, in the formations of balloons.

From the manufacture of the caoutchouc paste, we were led to a long apartment where this paste is applied to tissues of various kinds. If we examine the section of a piece of water-proof Macintosh cloth, we find it consists of three layers, an under and upper one of cloth, and an intermediate stratum of caoutchouc. In this apartment we beheld the ingenious and simple processes by means of which this invaluable fabric is prepared. There were about eighteen Macintosh engines disposed in various parts of this department, most of which were in full work at the time, giving a very animated character to the room. The method of manufacturing a Macintosh will be best understood by a description of one of these engines. It consists of a low square frame, in the front part of which is the roll of tissue, a sort of cotton "twill," we believe, destined to receive the caoutchouc layer. Just above this roll of cloth, are placed a pair of long iron rollers in a horizontal position, and set in motion by proper machinery; both these rollers are heated by a steam pipe, which enters at their axes. Over the lower one passes an endless web, intended to carry on its surface the cloth to be "Macintoshed;" the upper one, which is the spreader, is smooth and polished. The cloth now enters between these rollers, and, just as it enters a mass of tenacious caoutchouc paste is placed upon its upper surface, and spread by an attendant over the breadth of the cloth, in a thick lump. Being drawn onwards by the machine, the cloth goes through the rollers; but, in consequence of their close adaptation the one to the other, it is only able to drag with it a thin, smooth, and beautifully even pellicle of the paste. It then passes over a flat iron chest, also heated by steam; the superfluous naphtha is thus evaporated, and by the time the fabric has been drawn to the end of the machine, it is dry enough to bear rolling up, which is accordingly effected by the machine itself.

It is thus seen that the operation is one of remarkable simplicity, the only care requisite being to supply the machine with fresh paste in suitable quantities, and to regulate its uniformity of distribution over the breadth of the cloth. We believe that the apparatus by means of which common diachylon, or sticking plaster, is spread is upon a precisely similar principle. But the tissue thus prepared, although perfectly water-proof, requires another layer of cloth to fit it for most of the purposes to which it is applied. This is effected by merely causing the single tissue to pass between hot rollers, an upper layer of the cloth being applied to its surface, and made to adhere by the heat and pressure. For a length of time the "double" tissue, as it is called, was exclusively manufactured, as it was thought that the shining surface of the caoutchouc would recommend it as an article of apparel for gentlemen. Latterly, however, matters have undergone a change; the fantastic title of *aqua-scutum* has been fastened upon the single tissues, and a vast number of water-proof garments, with glossy black faces, are now worn, under the supposition that a beautifully light and novel water-repellant article has just been discovered! In addition to the large demand for the double fabric for clothing it is used to an immense extent in many of the factories and works of the neighborhood, particularly by calico printers, as a web upon which the cotton cloth rests in its passage through the cylinder printing engines.

One curious fact in connection with this room must be mentioned ere we quit it. The odor of the naphtha is so strong as to be distressing for some time to those who have weak or irritable lungs; and remarking upon the fact we inquired whether it produced any effect upon the health of the men constantly exposed to its influence. Our intelligent conductor informed us that the only ill effect he ever experienced was occasionally several of the symptoms of *intoxication*, and, now and then, the occurrence of intense headaches. He assured us that after a busy day in this part of the factory, he has no sooner emerged into the fresh air than he has commenced staggering and reeling, as if under the potent influence of ardent spirits.—But this effect gradually wore off, and his appearance, together with that of the workmen, certainly did not leave any stigma upon the healthiness of the occupation. Some peculiar views regarding the nature and cure of consumption and the remedial influence of naphtha held by certain authors, led us to inquire, also, whether there was any immunity from this disease among the men. A satisfactory reply could not be given; but it was stated that some of their former work-people had certainly found benefit from the task; whether they were permanently relieved or not, is another question. As will be readily supposed, the risk of fire in this building altogether is excessive, and its occurrence would be likely to signalize itself as a fearful and awful event. Several fires have occurred, some of them doing tremendous mischief, and by the brilliancy of their up-leaping flames, creating a terrible sort of admiration in the vicinity. Every room is now built on a fire-proof plan, and the property is therefore as secure from the overwhelming effect of this visitation as its inflammable nature will admit of.

But besides this beautiful and useful material the fresh appliances of which meet and astonish us every day, vulcanized india-rubber, is also prepared at this factory.—This singular substance may be formed in several ways, either by immersion in melted sulphur, or by kneading the rubber with a due proportion of sulphur in the machine already described, and after this process has been completed, heating it to a certain point. But we believe the the most common method is to reduce caoutchouc to the semifluid condition by means of naphtha, and then to mix with it a definite quantity of sulphur. A paste is thus formed which may be spread out so as form a flat layer, by means of one of the spreading machines, or it is sufficiently plastic to be moulded in various ways. At this time true chemical union of the sulphur and caoutchouc is not established. After the proper form has been given to the substance it is removed to an oven, where it is exposed to the temperature of 300° Fahrenheit. Apparently a true chemical compound is the result; the material has lost its plasticity, and has entered into the possession of those most extraordinary powers of resisting compression, and of almost insuperable elasticity, which have caused it to take rank among the most valued discoveries of our day. It can now no longer be made to unite with another portion of the same material, as it could before it was heated, and it becomes therefore necessary, whatsoever be the nature or form of the article it is intended to be, that all the manipulatory processes be ended *before* the substance is put into the oven. We were shown an immense number of articles made of it, of which we can only particularize a few. Tubes of all diameters, bottles of various sizes, springs, straps, rings, washers, bands, diver's clothing, gaiters, boots, gloves, and many more. And in examining the mechanism of a new self-acting mule, for cotton spinning, just erected in a beautiful mill over which we wandered, we found there two strong slips of this all-useful substance performing an important part in the mechanism of the apparatus.

But our lengthening page reminds us that caoutchouc, even as the subject for an article, loses none of its elastic attributes. A number of minor facts could be mentioned, each possessed, it may be, of a degree of interest; but since they are readily supplied by the majority of readers, we feel no hesitation in refusing their admittance into our paper. Within the not unreasonable limits to which we have confined ourselves will be found, we believe, an account of one of the most remarkable of our manufacturing processes, hitherto, in no instance, brought under the notice of the general reader, sufficient to enable him to form a satisfactory conception of the whole, and even of some of the minutiæ of the most important parts of the manufacture. As we have gone through the various operations to which human skill has subjected this singular material, and, as we look to the innumerable direct and indirect benefits conferred upon us by the inspissated juice of a tree, can we fail to acknowledge that all these ends were foreseen in its creation, and that it is the Creator's hand which has thus singularly endowed and freely bestowed this blessing upon mankind?

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Resolutions proposed in answer to the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session.

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor General to thank his Excellency for his gracious Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Provincial Parliament.

To assure his Excellency that this House will cordially unite its endeavours with those of his Excellency for the promotion of the interests of the Province.

That this House learns with much satisfaction that notwithstanding the deep interest occasioned by the general Election, the utmost tranquillity has prevailed throughout the Province during the period which has elapsed since the close of the last session of Parliament.

That this House rejoices that his Excellency has been enabled under these favourable circumstances again to congratulate Parliament on the prosperity of the Province, and is gratified to learn, that provincial Securities continue to rise steadily in value, and that the returns of the census recently completed furnish most satisfactory evidence of the advancement of the Colony in wealth and population.

That this House is glad to learn, that the estimated deficiency in the Postal Revenue, has not been exceeded, although greatly extended accommodation has been afforded to the public by the establishment of additional Post-offices, and increased postal service, and that there is reason to believe that before long the receipts of the Department will balance the expenditure.

That this House, however, is greatly concerned to learn that a heavy calamity has befallen the Province in the destruction by fire of a large portion of the important city of Montreal, and it will bestow its best consideration on any measure that may be proposed to it, for the purpose of mitigating its effects.

That the importance of placing the currency of British North America on an uniform basis, and of introducing the decimal system, having been frequently recognized by Parliament, this House will attentively consider any measure for promoting the accomplishment of these objects.

That this House will give its best consideration to such documents as may be laid before it by order of his Excellency, to put it in possession of the steps which his Excellency has taken during the recess, with the view of giving effect to the intentions of the Legislature embodied in the Acts passed last session for promoting the construction of Railways, and which steps have, so far as circumstances permitted, been taken in concert with the Lieutenant Governors of the Lower Provinces.

That this House will attentively consider the position of Bonds issued on the credit of Municipalities in Upper Canada, and though the security afforded to holders of such Bonds under the Municipal Act now in force in that part of the Province, is of a very simple and satisfactory description, yet it is probable that measures may be devised, which without materially altering their character, may tend to enhance their value in the market.

That the importance of establishing direct steam communication, between Great Britain and the ports of Quebec and Montreal, having been repeatedly pressed on the Government by persons interested in the commerce of the Province, and the subject having a material bearing on the prospects of immigration and the reduction of freights on the St. Lawrence, and having engaged the anxious attention of his Excellency during the recess, this House will carefully consider any plan which may be sumitted to it for the attainment of the object in view.

That while this House deeply regrets to learn that her Majesty's Ministers have refrained from introducing a measure into the Imperial Parliament during its last session, for the repeal of the Imperial Statute on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, it will give its best consideration to the Despatch which his Excellency has received from the principal Secretary of State for the Colonies communicating the views of her Majesty's Imperial Government in reference thereto, and stating the grounds on which her Majesty's Ministers have adopted such a course.

That this House learns with much satisfaction that the condition of the Revenue is satisfactory, and such as to indicate general prosperity among the consuming population in the Province.

They will give their best attention to the accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Province and to the Estimates of the year when laid before them, and that his Excellency may rely on their readiness to grant such supplies as may be necessary for the maintenance of the credit of the Province, and the efficiency of the public service.

That this House will give its best consideration to the various subjects referred to by his Excellency, as being of much importance to the interests of the Province, among which is an addition to the representation which seems to be called for by its increasing population and the rapid development of some of its more recently settled districts.

That this House will consider whether through the instrumentality of the Municipal system now in full operation in Upper Canada, and of the Assessment Law, it may be enabled to devise an efficient and inexpensive mode of registering parliamentary electors in that part of the Province, and in connection with this subject the claims of certain classes of occupiers now excluded from the franchise, on whom, there is reason to believe it may be conferred with advantage to the public interests, will engage its attention.

That this House concurs in opinion with his Excellency, that the interests of agriculture are entitled to the special care and attention of the Government of this country, where so large a portion of the community is employed in agricultural pursuits; and that it has long been a subject of complaint, that no sufficient provision exists for obtaining correct statistical information respecting the productions of the country, and for the diffusing of knowledge which may be serviceable both to those engaged in agriculture and to persons purposing to become settlers; and this House will bestow its best consideration upon any unobjectionable measures that may be suggested for remedying such defect, and for effecting the more speedy settlement of unoccupied lands in both sections of the Province.

The grievances which are alleged to exist under the Feudal Tenure, which obtains in certain parts of Lower Canada, will engage the attention of this House; and in dealing with this subject, which is one of great delicacy, they will manifest a scrupulous regard for rights of property have been acquired and exercised in good faith, and with the sanction, tacit and declared, of the legal tribunals of the Province.

That this House regrets to learn from his Excellency that the arrangements now in force in both sections of the Province for the maintenance of indigent patients, consigned to the Lunatic Asylum, appear to be in some respects defective; and, being of opinion that the care of these unfortunate persons involves considerations of humanity of the highest order, they will readily bestow their best attention upon any measures that may be submitted to them for the remedy of the evil.

That this House is fully assured of the gracious coöperation of his Excellency in all measures which may be adopted for the promotion of the interests of the Province, and for the happiness and contentment of the people, and will engage in its important duties with an humble hope that the Almighty will render its endeavors efficacious for the public good.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. SICOTTE proposed to vote the accustomed reply to his Excellency's address; hoping for the consideration House on account of his being new to parliamentary debates. The right to modify the political and social condition of a people was the highest duty that could fall on any set of men. In our form of government this power was placed in two Houses of Parliament. It was not long in the history of this country since the minority governed everything—the fact that they did so no longer showed a great step in advance. The peaceful character of the late elections was also a pleasing fact, because it proved that the wishes of the majority were really the spring of power; the progress in population and prosperity which the country had undergone was a most striking and satisfactory fact. In speaking of this subject he stated the increase of the population of the country and compared it with that of the United States with great advantage to the former—and he continued the comparison by extending it to Boston on the one hand, and Montreal and Toronto on the other. The augmentation of riches and population, was not itself an intellectual or moral advance; but it could not take place, conjointly with a bad government and political system, nor without intellectual and moral advance. The increase in the value of the provincial funds proved the confidence of capitalists in the capacity of the Province to pay its debts—it showed two things, that there sources of the country were trusted in, and that the administration of those resources was believed to be good. If the city of Montreal had been able by its own credit to obtain money for the sufferers by fire on better terms than those offered by the government, this was another proof of the high credit which the Province enjoyed. After lauding the scheme for obtaining a line of steam-ships from Europe to Quebec, he proceeded to show that though the rate of taxation on the inhabitants of Canada was high, they might take comfort from the facts that all free governments were dear, and all despotic ones cheap—each seemed to cost what it was worth. This point he illustrated by a list of the taxes paid by the individual subjects of each of the chief States in the world, and went on to speak in favour of the abolition of the Seigniorial tenure on terms equitable to all parties. On the whole he believed the present government would be found to advance alike the material and political or moral interests of the people. He concluded by moving the address in answer to the speech from the Throne which was, as usual, a mere echo of the speech itself.

Mr. CHERRIER of Wentworth, seconded the motion.—He stated his conviction that the ministry were sincerely desirous of carrying out the principles contained in the resolutions before the House, and he believed the principles contained in them would be approved by the great

majority of the people of the country. He had confidence in the administration, and he believed the country owed much to the financial abilities of the Inspector General, and he regretted that those abilities had not been better recognized. He approved of a decimal currency and trusted that the bill which would be proposed would not receive a veto as the last did. He believed a system of railroads would be calculated to develop the best interests of the country. The placing of the municipal debentures upon a better footing, and proposed steam line between Liverpool and Canada would also tend to develop the resources of the country. He came to the question of the Clergy Reserves, and this he styled an old ulcer. He stated that the people of Upper Canada would never rest satisfied until every semblance of a church establishment was done away with. He deeply regretted the decision of the Imperial Government, and he hoped that the House would assert the right of Canada to manage its own affairs. That was a constitutional right which he could never consent to give up. He was prepared to say that in the worst view of the case Canada would not submit to a violation of her constitutional rights; but the proper way to approach the Imperial Government, was upon this constitutional ground, without speaking of what would be done with the power to legislate when that power should be granted. Akin to this question was that relating to the representation. This vitally affected the interests of the country, for the representation was at present most inequitably arranged, and he believed the government would introduce a bill satisfactory to the country—a bill based on population. (Hear, from opposition.) At present many industrious and intelligent men were debarred from the franchise because they had not a free-hold; in Lower Canada, he understood they could vote on location tickets, or *promesse de vente*. Though disapproving of ballot in representative assemblies, where the members ought to allow their constituents to know what they did, he highly applauded the ballot for popular elections. He thanked the ministry for the attention promised to the agricultural interest, diffusing useful information, &c., and also thanked the House for its kind attention, concluding by expressing his cordial concurrence with the last words of the speech, that Almighty God may render our efforts efficacious for the public good.

Mr. Wm. Boulton, after some remarks expressive of his desire to hear Mr. Sicotte's observations in French, proceeded to review the address. He prefaced his examination of its clauses by condemning the absurd custom which rendered it necessary to go through this form of voting an address before proceeding to business, and thus to detain the House a whole week doing nothing. He would prefer a business-like document sent down for practical use the first day of the session. On the clause relating to the tranquillity of the Province, he expressed his surprise at the necessity of congratulating the country on its tranquillity. How could the country be otherwise, since it had none of those causes of tumult which prevailed in Europe. We were tranquil, it was true; but he thought, too tranquil: it was the tranquillity of death. The whole Province was in progress far behind the progress made by its neighbours. The next clause related to the increased value of provincial securities, and the prosperity of the country. Now he wanted to know the grounds upon which the honourable member for St. Hyacinthe supported this clause. He saw no evidence of prosperity in the country, though he had sought carefully for it. He supposed the term was used relatively, and if so, the comparison would be with our neighbours; now the result of this comparison was that our imports were much in excess of our exports, as was proved by statistics, which showed that in 1849 the imports exceeded the exports by about half a million; and in the two following years taken together by £3,376,000. This did not show much prosperity; though he was not a croaker, and did not profess to consider this a very bad state of things. The United States imported much more than they exported, but then they had the resources of California gold. Canada had no other resource but the shipping built in Quebec, and that was included in the statement of exports. Then we had the military expenditure and the money brought by immigrants; but he did not think these two items would make up the difference between exports and imports. He did not say these things to oppose the government. On the contrary, he believed he had more confidence in some members of the government than they had in one another—especially in the Inspector General. He wanted to know, however, where the prosperity of the country could be found? He then compared the business of Massachusetts as shown by statistics of banking, auction duties, &c., with those of Canada; showing how greatly Massachusetts with 1,000,000 of population exceeded in business the Province of Canada with two millions of population; and the cost of government in the former country was $1 a head, and in Canada $1 a head. In the same way the cost of necessaries were much higher in Canada than in the United States, while labour was much lower, so that our population was constantly emigrating to the United States; and this emigration constantly destroyed the consumers, who might create a market for our own produce. Last winter in consequence of this want of markets, wheat was 3s. per bushel in Canada, and 4s. in the United States. Now the farmer could not raise wheat for less than 3s. per bushel, and if he got no more he lost his labour.—If then Canadians could not get into the markets of the United States, we must build up a market to consume our own produce. The capital of the Banks in Canada was £3,360,000, including the Bank of British North America, which had establishments in other colonies. That was $7½ per man of banking capital, while in Massachusetts they had $37,000,000 banking capital, or $37 per man. He had also ascertained where Canada got the fish she used. He found that in 1850 she imported £5,054, and from the British Provinces only, £3,605 from the United States (Mr. Hincks said "the bounty"). Well why not have a bounty here? The fisheries of the United States employ 20,000 men, or a population of 100,000 men, women, and children. He was willing to take the census returns on the word of the ministry, but as to the value of the securities, he would like to know what were their value? He thought the last returns were 16 per cent.; but he wanted to know whether the Canadian debentures had any current market value in the London market. Barings, in their circular, it was true, showed that these securities stood at the head of the list, above those of the United States; so that Canadians were perfectly surprised to see how their debentures went up. But he could not learn that these debentures had any market value in Canada.

Mr. Hincks.—Have you any to sell?

Mr. Boulton.—No! you had some for sale, and did not get 16 per cent. The Upper Canada Bank told him that a government debenture of Canada could not be sold in New York for more than par, less the expenses. Now he had heard this explained in this way, that Barings were the sole agents for Canada debentures, and that they were sold periodically in small quantities at a per cent., which was published in such a way as to keep up the price.—Now £100,000 bonds had been disposed of at 4 per cent. How was that?

Mr. Hincks said they had not at that time got so high as at present. At the moment when they were sold they realized within a shade of the highest current rates, indeed as much as could have been expected for so large an amount thrown at once into the market.

Mr. Boulton continued to express his satisfaction at the policy of the Government, as to the Railways and steamships; but he condemned the introduction of the allusion to the Clergy Reserves, which he considered as a bone of contention thrown into this tranquil Canada. The speech from the throne contained no expression of regret at the conduct of the Imperial Government; then why express regret in the reply? He did not believe the Government, as the Government regretted this. If they did, why did they act as they did last year, when they were warned of what would happen by the member for Haldimand? For his own part, he would not vote for diverting these endowments from the holy purpose to which they were applied. He had seen much of the people of Lower Canada, and he thought them as the most moral people on the face of the globe, and why? because from the cradle to the grave they were under the charge of the Clergy. So in Upper Canada, you never heard of great crime, because there was religious instruction provided for the people. He did not think the Clergy Reserves were as well administered as they might be, and he would be prepared to dispose of them in such a manner as to give greater instruction to the rural population. Coming to the revenue, he said the increase in it had arisen from increased taxes and population, and not from increased consumption arising out of a greater power on the part of the people to consume. The hon. gentleman went on to speak at length on other portions of the resolutions in answer to the address. He expressed himself in favor of an increase of the representation. The result of the elections in Upper Canada had shewn that those who had tested the constituencies in favor of the secularization of the Clergy Reserves had been left at home. The hon. gentleman read an article from the *Leader*, which he stated was understood to be the organ of the Inspector General. The article was upon the subject of the Derby ministry, and its tenor was, that Earl Derby would endeavour to purchase all purchaseable members. He thought that that article would exactly apply to the Inspector General, and he created considerable merriment by making some facetious remarks on the subject, and hinting, while professing not to do so, that the Inspector General would have to purchase his majority from among the members who were not of any particular party. The hon. member came to the subject of the Seigneurial Tenure. He did not think that a statement that some steps would probably be taken, was a proper one for the ministry to make. He believed they were bound to assume the responsibility of some step, and state positively that a measure would be introduced by them. (hear, hear.) He condemned the present state of the Lunatic Asylum of Upper Canada, and contended that the Government were bound to come down with some definite and effective measures for its reform. He dilated at some length upon the form of the Governor General's speech, and compared it with the annual message of the Governor of the State of New York. The latter he considered infinitely better. It was proper and right to adhere to old forms and customs in England, but they were not adapted to Canada, and it was absurd to use them. He continued to remark at great length upon the general state of the Province, and expressed his belief that if our trade and manufactures were not protected, annexation would be the final remedy that would be sought. He did not believe that reciprocity could be obtained. He knew that the opinion which he had expressed with respect to annexation might bring much odium upon him, but for that reason he would not shrink from expressing it. He did not say that he advocated annexation; but he did assert the right of expressing his opinion. Lord John Russell and Mr. Gladstone had expressed the belief that Canada would be eventually swallowed up in the great confederacy; and when they saw that the most eminent minds and statesmen in England stated such a belief, was it tolerable that a man should be tabooed in Canada, for stating a similar one? Why Mr. Speaker would you not be sitting in that chair if a gentleman of French origin had not stated his belief, that annexation was the final destiny of these Provinces. He went on to condemn the principles of proscription because of the expression of opinion.

Mr. Rose condemned the last speaker for waste of time in making too long a speech. He expressed his general confidence in the present administration, and his belief that party distinctions were necessary. He hoped the gentlemen opposite would carry on their opposition in an honourable and gentlemanly manner, and they would receive nothing but courtesy from him. He expressed good will towards the French members: he believed Canada was in a prosperous state, and he was proud of the country. The credit of the country was high; and he would ask, if we were not indebted for that to the present ministry and those who acted with them? The speech from the throne contained satisfactory information on the subject of the Post Office; and the Post-master general was so well spoken of by all, that he almost thought that he (the Post-master General) came under the class of persons against whom a woe had been pronounced in Scripture. He read from the speech, the paragraphs relating to railroads and municipal debentures, and expressed his concurrence in them. On the subject of the Clergy Reserves he spoke at some length, stating his belief that their secularization was necessary, and his faith that this would be before long brought about. Whatever might be the opinion of Earl Derby, he believed the people of England were in favour of leaving the people of Canada, to legislate for themselves upon this question, and that they would finally influence their Government. He referred to the agricultural bureau, and expressed his approbation of it. He desired to see the different professions represented in this House, but he did think that the legal professions had had an undue and pernicious preponderance in the House; and he was not surprised that the Hon. Robert Baldwin had been turned out by a farmer in a farming constituency. He spoke at length upon the solid prosperity of the farmers of Upper Canada, and contended that they were more wealthy and in a better condition than the farmers of the United States. The hon. member for Toronto declared that from the custom's returns the exports were less than our imports; but this afforded no fair criterion of facts, for a merchant might export a cargo of ice or other material comparatively valueless in Canada, which he might exchange for goods that on their entry to Canada would be very valuable. As to the institutions of Canada and those of the United States, he preferred our own, and knew intelligent Americans who did so too. He hoped that under the present government a system would be adopted that would remedy this evil; and thought the money which had been spent in other ways might have been better disposed of by paying lecturers to travel through England and publish the advantages of Canada, in order to induce emigration. After speaking for some three hours, the hon. member concluded by saying that he was not fond of long speeches; but as he and some others had been called the tail of the hon. Speaker, he hoped, under that gentleman's able tuition, they would learn so to conduct themselves that he would not be ashamed of his tail.

Mr. Merritt said that prosperity was to be found in agriculture, manufactures, shipping, and commerce. How could it be affirmed as it was in the speech, that these various interests prospered in Canada? They did prosper, he confessed, as compared with former years, and, with such resources as she possessed, Canada must prosper, in spite of any government whatever; but compared to other countries, she did not prosper. Wheat was worth 20 per cent less in Canada than in the United States, whenever the American was better than the European markets. That could not be denied. Yet when the market was better in Europe than America, the balance was not restored to Canada; the drawbacks, &c. upon the Canadian trade made up a charge of 1s. a barrel against Canada. Now this declaration of prosperity would lead the people of England to believe that we had nothing to demand. He wanted to avoid such a declaration as this. He wanted to show that under the commercial policy of England, Canada never could be on a footing of equality with the United States. He did not want protection; but he did want England to understand our position, which was clear they did not do, or Sir John Pakington would not have replied as he did to the address from Toronto. Sir J. Pakington, said you want reciprocity; but we cannot give it you, that is for the U. States. He (Mr. M.) said that England could give it, by taxing the productions of other nations as they taxed hers. He then pointed out the rapid increase of business between Canada and the United States; but while our trade with the United States was thus increased, we were met with nothing but a continuance of taxation on our produce. He had given up all hope of reciprocity freely given, and he desired to know how long this state of things would last—how long we were to go on without adopting some measure to bring the Americans to a better mind? He hoped the government would move an address, such as he desired, to induce the British government to put such taxes on American produce as would bring down the price of their produce, and put up that of Canadian produce. He contended that, while England denounced bounties imposed by the colonies, they gave bounties to American trade by their premiums to the steamers running to American ports. In the same way the American bounties acted in such a manner as to drive colonial fishermen from their own shores. Great Britain, however, did pay bounties as well as the Americans; but the Americans paid bounties to catch the fish, while Great Britain paid bounties in the shape of men-of-war to drive the Americans off. He did not approve of bounties; but he would adopt them as a retaliatory policy. He feared that a system of high protective duties would be evaded by smuggling; but he would go as far as he could. He, however, preferred no duties and direct taxation. At present Canadian business was completely drived away from Canada. She had spent £1,000,000 on the St. Lawrence canals, and they were a dead failure, all because cheap ocean freights took the commerce from our own shores.

Sir A. McNab here moved the adjournment of the debate, taking occasion loudly to repudiate the sentiments expressed by Mr. Wm. Boulton, which, he said, were those of the honourable member for Toronto, and nobody else.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Hincks then moved the adoption of the reports of the Special Committee of Selection, saying that if amendments were to be moved he would postpone it till to-morrow.

Mr. Brown only desired to make a suggestion to this effect: that he did not see on the Committee of Public Accounts one man who had been conspicuous in preparing the celebrated retrenchment reported of 1850. There was the honourable member for Huron (Mr. Cameron,) who had some notable schemes of that kind, and it was a pity they should fail.

Mr. Hincks explained that he understood the Committee to be merely for the audit of the Public Accounts.

Mr. Brown replied that in that case he was mistaken; but still thought it a pity that honourable gentlemen should have valuable schemes of retrenchment locked in their own breasts, without the means of getting them out.

The motion was then carried, and the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Quebec, Tuesday, 31st August.

Last night several petitions were read; nine from places in Lower Canada, for aid to roads; four for the observance of Sunday in the Post Office. The rest miscellaneous, including one against the return of Mr. Chapais for Kamouraska.

Bills to amend the Act of Incorporation of the St. Lawrence and Champlain Railways to increase the capital stock of the Bank of Montreal, were read a first time. Also, an Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway Company.

The debate on the address was then resumed, and at two in the morning the vote was taken. The first ten paragraphs were carried unanimously. On the 11th paragraph, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, being again read, the house divided thereon.

Yeas:—Brown, Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Christie, (Wentworth,)———, Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Lacoste, Langton, Laterriere, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald, (Cornwall), Marchildon, Mattice, MacLaughlin, Mongenais, Morin, Paige, Patrick, Polette, Prince, Richards, Rolph, Rose, Sanborn, Sicotte, Stuart, Tache, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, ———, White, Wright, (East Riding of York,) Young.—47.

Nays:—Badgley, Boulton, Burnham, Gamble, Le Boutellier, McDonald, (Kingston), Malloch, Macdougall, Ridout, Robinson, Shaw, Smith, (Frontenac), Stevenson, Street, Viger, Wright, (West Riding of York),—16.

Mr. Drummond, in reply to Mr. Cauchon, said Government intended to introduce a Bill to make the Municipalities of Lower Canada responsible for the debts of the old Municipalities.

The 12th to the 17th paragraphs were agreed to unanimously. The 17th paragraph being again read, relative to the Feudal Tenure, *Mr. Lemieux* moved an amendment thereto, that all the words after "scrupulous regard for," be left out, and the words "the just rights of all parties interested," inserted therefor.

Yeas:—Badgley, Boulton, Chapais, Dubord, Fortier, Fournier, Gamble, Lacoste, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, MacDonald (Kingston), Malloch, Marchildon, Mongenais, Robinson, Smith, (Frontenac), Street, Valois, and Varin.—19.

Nays:—Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chauveau, Chabot, Christie, (Wentworth), Clapham, Drummond, Dumoulin, Fergusson, Hartman, Hinks, Langton, La Terriere, Laurin, MacDonald, (Cornwall,) Mattice, McDougall, McLaughlin, Morin, Paige, Patrick, Polette, Prince, Richards, Rolph, Ridout, Rose, Sanborn, Shaw, Sicotte, Stevenson, Stuart, Tache, Tessier, Turcotte, Viger, Wright, (East Riding of York), Wright, (West Riding of York), and Young.—44.

The seventeenth and remaining paragraphs were agreed to unanimously.

This evening, a return was ordered of a statement respecting the public debt and works of the province; also of correspondence respecting trunk railways.

A bill to increase the jurisdiction of the Division Courts, Canada West, was read a first time. The hon. mover, stated that he meant to increase the jurisdiction to suits of £50.

The New Era.

NEWMARKET, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1852.

We have published the Rules of the Provincial Agricultural Association, in the present number, for the information of such of our readers as may intend to visit, and exhibit at, the Show in Toronto. This neighbourhood ought to be well represented there.

We would remind our agricultural friends that the time is approaching for our own Agricultural Show, and we hope that the members of the North York Branch Agricultural Society will show what can be done here when exertion is used.

Fire.—Mr. John Dawson, on Yonge street, near Newmarket, had the misfortune to have his dwelling-house and piggeries, with several pigs, accidentally destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon last.

We have received No. 2 of the Odd Fellow, a paper devoted to Odd-fellowship, Literature, Education, Temperance, and general news, published twice a month by P. Burns, London, C. W. It is neatly got up and will no doubt be particularly interesting to Odd Fellows.

The Canadian Constable's Assistant.—By his honour *Judge Gowan*, with notes by James Patton, Esq., Barrister, published at the Herald Office, Barrie. We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of this useful manual for constables, in which their duty is clearly laid down.

The News of the Week, published by Hugh Scobie, Esq., Toronto. We have received No. 2, of this new form of paper published by Mr. Scobie: it contains all the matter of any interest, published in the daily Colonist during the week, and is published in a convenient form every Saturday.

Accident.—One of the Stages passing up Yonge Street yesterday was upset near Lot No. 96, and the driver and some of the passengers considerably hurt. The accident was caused by one of the wheels coming off.

Mr. Editor,—In glancing over the columns of your highly interesting journal I observed a notice of the fatal accident which happened in this neighbourhood last week. But there are further particulars with which, in all probability, you are not yet acquainted.

A few hours after the death of the unfortunate man, a couple of Medical Gentlemen proceeded to the place and at once commenced to examine the body, and the amputated limb. They stated to those present that further inquiry into the cause of death was highly necessary; accordingly, as the funeral was about leaving the house—much to the surprise of the neighbours, and more to the grief of the already afflicted family and friends—the Coroner arrived, summoned a jury, and proceeded in the name of our Sovereign Lady the Queen to investigate the case. The evidence is embodied in the following verdict:

Verdict.—The deceased, Lewis Tool, came to his death from being accidentally caught in a threshing machine—causing such an abundant profusion of blood from the wound before medical aid could be procured as to cause his death.

Why a Coroner should be summoned, at an expense of five pounds to the country, by two medical men from a distance, when the subject had already been treated by a regularly licensed practitioner, and the friends and people on the spot were satisfied as to the cause of death, I cannot tell. I hope these men will hereafter bear in mind that the feelings of an enlightened people will not be needlessly outraged. C*****.

King, August 28th, 1852.

We were surprised at receiving the above communication. If the case was one which required an inquest the expense ought not to be considered in comparison with the public interest; but we cannot conceive how it was that the services of a Coroner and jury should have been necessary in this instance, as Dr. Hackett, who amputated the limb is, we believe, regularly licensed to practise Physic and Surgery in Upper Canada. Perhaps the medical men alluded to as having caused the investigation can enlighten us on this subject? If it is customary to license incapable persons to practise Physic and Surgery, and ignoramuses are imposed on the public, by authority, then the sooner such a farce of a Medical Board is at an end the better. How are the people to have faith in *Licenses* and *Diplomas* if the doctors have none?

We do not wish it to be understood that a *License* should protect a practitioner, who is guilty of *mal-practice*, from punishment; neither would we condemn the Medical men who instituted the inquest in the above case, as we know nothing of its merits; we want to know how the public is to be protected from imposition?

NORTH YORK BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Forsyth's Hotel, August 28th, 1852.

The Directors met at the call of the President.

Present: James Gamble, Esq., Messrs. J. D. Phillips, Joshua Willson, Wm. J. Phillips, Reuben Powell, Seneca Doan, George Playter, Robert Culverwell, D'Arcy Boulton, John Clubine and R. H. Smith.

The President in the chair.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the West Gwillimbury Branch Agricultural Society, requesting this Society to send two of its members to act as Judges at the Show and Fair to be held at Middleton, on Tuesday 5th October, 1852.

Moved by Joshua Willson, seconded by D'Arcy Boulton, that this Society do comply with the request of the West Gwillimbury Branch Agricultural Society.

The Treasurer not having received the Government appropriation from the County Society, the Directors were therefore unable to proceed in making out the prize list for the Autumn Show.

Moved by John Clubine, seconded by D'Arcy Boulton: Resolved that the Secretary be directed to procure 100 printed copies of the constitution of this Society, to be paid for out of the funds in the hands of the Treasurer.

(Carried.)

Moved by George Playter, seconded by J. Clubine: Resolved that the Editor of the New Era be requested to insert the proceedings of this Meeting, in the next issue of his paper.

The meeting then adjourned.

ROBERT H. SMITH,
Secretary.

[FROM OUR QUEBEC CORRESPONDENT.]

Quebec, 28th August, 1852.

Notwithstanding a few very hot days in the early part of this week—followed by heavy rains and dense fog, such fogs as are peculiar to situations like this—the health of this city continues, I believe, remarkably good; no epidemic, as far as I have learned, prevailing to any great extent.

There is a great crowd of strangers here at present, including M. P.'s and others interested in matters before the Legislature; commercial men from all parts of Canada, and the other British possessions in America; and tourists, chiefly from the United States. Of the latter class there is no lack, scarcely a steamer arrives from Montreal without some scores of them. The romantic scenery of the St. Lawrence, and the salubrity of the climate, at this hot, and in many parts of the United States, unhealthy season of the year, combine to make the trip a most delightful and desirable one, to such as travel for pleasure or recreation.

Except in that portion of the city called the lower-town—consisting principally of one street along the water's edge—I do not know of a city or town in Canada more favorably situated for health. The great elevation of the upper-town, with the proximity of a large river, affected by the tide, secures a free circulation of pure air. Add to this the laborious exercise of travelling streets, formed on the side of a mountain, and having in many places a grade of one foot in four or five, and we have two of the principal promoters of health.

The agriculture of the surrounding country is far behind that of the county of York, and the neighboring counties in Western Canada. The farms are mostly very small—consisting of a few acres—laid out most inconveniently long and narrow; every farm appears to have a front on a leading road, and the buildings are mostly placed immediately on the front of the farms; this may be accounted for partly by the eminently social character of the inhabitants, and partly by the fact that in winter the snow is so deep here that great difficulty is experienced in keeping the roads open for travel. The whole farming operations appear to be performed in truly primitive style. Unlike the greater portion of Western Canada, the fences are poorly calculated to afford protection against unruly animals; they are mostly composed of posts placed at long distances, with three or at most four narrow rails pinned on at unequal distances from each other, so as to make the full height from three to three and a-half feet. Cows are mostly kept tethered, and if there be any other neat cattle, they are kept some where else than on the front of the farms, for as yet I have not seen any except cows.—The crops of hay, which have mostly been secured within the last fortnight, are generally good (provided "Canada thistles" are no detriment). Spring wheat and oats will compare very favorably with those crops in the more highly favored portions of Western Canada. Potatoes look remarkably well, and the samples brought to market are very good. No symptoms of the rot are yet visible. I think the vegetable market of Quebec is, in most items, quite as well supplied as that of any other city in Canada; but the meat market is rather inferior. Farmers here transport their produce altogether on one-horse carts, and *they* are not of the largest class. Dairymen, more humble in their aspirations, have trained the canine race to their service, and twice every day you may see dogs, harnessed to small carts, distributing milk about the city. I must confess at first sight the association did not exactly comport with my ideas of good taste. Some of the humbler classes do not confine their use of dogs to the peddling of milk, but employ them in other respects as beasts of burthen, in hauling scraps of wood for fuel from the ship-building and timber yards; and in a few instances I have seen them out of town employed in transporting not very enterprizing looking men.

Parliament has been in session now more than one week, and to an outside observer public business does not appear to progress very rapidly. Beside the appointment of the regular standing committees, and the introduction of a few bills of minor importance, nothing has been done further than to move a number of resolutions on which to found an address to his Excellency in reply to the speech at the opening of the session. Those resolutions express little more than a mere echo of the speech, yet they have been debated with considerable warmth and ability by both sides of the House for the last four evenings, and will probably occupy another day yet. Twenty-seven members have already spoken upon them, and several more will probably yet speak. It appears to be a kind of running text, giving rise to a general debate on the whole policy of both parties, and is well calculated to bring out prominently the views of leading men on all the most important subjects affecting the welfare of the country; so far, good may come out of it.

Railroads and kindred questions having for their object the development of the resources of this fine country appear to be the most engrossing topics, and I think promise well for Canada.

An extension of the franchise is talked of, and also an increase and equalization of the representation; both very important measures, and well deserving of the most mature consideration. I have but little doubt that a decimal currency will be adopted. A most important improvement is anticipated in the communication between this country and England, by the establishment of a direct line of steamers between Montreal and Quebec and Liverpool. In my next I hope to be able to give you more particulars of the doings of Parliament.

Yours, U. C.

GREAT FIRE IN TORONTO, TWENTY-SIX HOUSES BURNED.

On Sunday night, at half-past nine o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable in the rear of the block of buildings on King street, between East Market place and George street, and before it was got under, destroyed property, the annual value of which was upwards of £1500, besides a great amount of stock and household effects. With the exception of a few pigs, which were burned, no animal life was destroyed. Parsons & Wilcox's and S. G. Lynn's store, on King street, were consumed, and the whole block, including the *Leader* and *Mirror* printing offices, would have shared a similar fate but for the unceasing efforts of the firemen, assisted by a small hand engine belonging to Mr. Beaty, which was kept in operation on the roof of the building nearest to the flames. Mr. Leak has suffered a great loss in his candle and soap factory, he was insured for £500 in the British American; but that will not nearly cover his loss. Parsons & Wilcox were insured £500 in the Phœnix; S. G. Lynn £500 in the building and £750 in the Phœnix. Mr. Platt was insured £150 in the North Western. The Inkeepers burnt out were Robinson & Green, James Arnot, John Galloway, George Platt, Stephen Stroud, Christopher Wright, William Monkhouse, and John Peterson. The city Weigh House, lately erected, was also consumed, on which there was no insurance.

THE EXHIBITION.

The following are the rules of the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition.

1st. The payment of 5s. and upwards constitutes a person a member of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada for one year, and *Two Pounds Ten Shillings* for life, when given for that specific object, and not as a contribution to the local funds.

2nd. No one but a member will be allowed to compete for prizes except, in Classes R, U, and W.

3rd. All Stock and articles intended for Exhibition must be entered in the Secretary's Books, at Toronto, before 8 o'clock on *Tuesday Evening*, the 21st September; if by letter, the postage must be paid, and the person entering must remit 5s., being the amount of subscription of constituting a member.

4th. Badges from the Treasurer's Office will be furnished members, which will admit them and their ladies and children under 14 years of age in carriages, free to every department of the Exhibition, during the show. Life members admitted with their families *free*.

5th. Tickets for admission to those who are not members, 7½d. each time of admission. Carriages, including drivers to pay 2s. 6d.; passengers to pay 7½d. each.—Horsemen, not members, to pay 1s. 3d. each admission.

6th. Every article exhibited for competition must be the growth, produce, or manufacture of Upper Canada, except Class W. Live Stock for breeding must be the property of persons residing in Upper Canada. All premiums for articles entered in competition are to be awarded to the *producers* only.

7th. Discretionary premiums will be awarded for such articles as may be considered worthy by the Judges, although not enumerated in the list, and the Committee will determine the amount of premium.

8th. In the absence of competition in any of the Classes, or if the Stock or articles exhibited be of inferior quality, the Judges will exercise their discretion as to the value of the premiums to award.

9th. The Judges, Competitors and Officers of the Association only will be permitted to enter the Show grounds, until two o'clock P. M. of Wednesday, the 22nd September, at which hour members will be admitted. Non members will be admitted on *Thursday* morning at eight o'clock.

10th. No articles or stock exhibited will be allowed to be removed from the grounds till the awards are made, or without the permission of the President, under the penalty of losing the premiums. An Auctioneer will be on the spot after the premiums are announced, and every facility afforded for the transaction of business.

11th. Delegates, Judges, and members of the Press are requested to report themselves at the Secretary's office immediately on their arrival.

12th. The Judges to meet at the Secretary's office on the grounds on *Wednesday morning*, to breakfast, at 8 o'clock precisely, to make arrangements for entering immediately upon their duties.

13th. It being essential to the satisfactory working of the Exhibition that all articles be entered and forwarded in reasonable time; all such as arrive on Wednesday morning and are not previously entered will be charged an entrance fee of 5s. each. All entries will positively close on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.—Articles arriving afterwards will be admitted into the Show Grounds; but they will be entitled to compete only for Decretionary premiums.

14th. Arrangements will be made for Agricultural Lectures during the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday of the Show week.

15th. Every effort will be made for enabling the Treasurer to commence paying the Premiums as early as possible.

The Local Committee will make arrangements with Steamboat and Railway proprieters for the transit of visitors and articles for the Show, at reduced rates: also with the Hotels and Boarding house keepers, for accommodating visitors at their ordinary fixed charges.

ENIGMA.

I am composed of 14 letters:
My 1, 10, 2, 14, 10, is a river in Europe.
My 2, 13, 11, 6, is a State in America.
My 3, 6, 3, 2, 12, 6, 14, is a river in America.
My 4, 13, 14, 2, 6, 14, is a sea in Europe.
My 5, 2, 14, 6, 4, is a mountain in Arabia.

My 6, 8, 3, 18, 1, 12, 2, 9, is a mode of writing verse.
My 7, 14, 12, is an insect.
My 8, 18, 3, 1, 2, 8, 6, is an Island in Europe.
My 9, 10, 5, 12, 6, 3, is a drink of the Gods.
My 10, 12, 14, 6, in a mountain Europe.
My 11, 6, 3, 1, 5, 11, is a city in Europe.
My 12, 18, 11, 10, 3, is a large building.
My 13, 14, 2, 13, 14, is a river in America.
My 14, 2, 12, 3, 10, is a kind of salt.
My whole is one of the Ancient Philosophers.

W. M.

TORONTO MARKETS.
Corrected expressly for the Patriot.

	August 17th, 1852.				
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour, per brl. 196 lbs.	17	6	to	20	0
Oatmeal, per bbl. 196lbs.	18	9	to	20	0
Wheat, per bush. 60lbs.	4	0	to	4	2
Barley, per bushel, 48lbs.	2	0	to	2	3
Rye, per bushel, 56lbs.	2	3	to	2	6
Oats, per bushel, 34lbs.	1	5	to	1	6
Peas, per bushel, 60lbs.	2	0	to	2	2
Potatoes, per bushel	2	6	to	3	0
Beef, per lb,	4	0	to	5	0
Beef per 100lbs,	22	0	to	25	0
Pork, per 100lbs,	26	3	to	30	0
Bacon, per 100lbs,	37	6	to	40	0
Mutton, per lb,	0	2½	to	0	5
Lamb, per quarter,	2	0	to	4	6
Pork, per lb,	0	2½	to	0	5
Fresh butter, per lb,	0	7½	to	0	8½
Firkin Butter, per lb,	0	5	to	0	6
Eggs, per dozen,	0	7	to	0	8
Cheese, per lb,	0	3	to	0	4½
Lard, per lb,	0	4½	to	0	5
Apples, per bushel,	3	0	to	4	0
Turkeys, each,	3	0	to	4	6
Geese, each,	1	6	to	2	0
Ducks, per pair,	1	6	to	2	6
Fowls, do	1	8	to	2	6
Straw, per ton,	25	0	to	27	6
Hay, per ton,	35	0	to	45	0
Fire Wood, per cord,	12	6	to	16	3
Wool, per lb,	1	0	to	1	2
Sheep skins, slaughtered,	4	0	to	5	6
Hides, do per 100lbs,	17	6	to	0	0

CONSUMPTION.

Every body knows is a flattering disease. It commences and progresses so insidiously that before one is aware of it, the lungs are a mass of *Ulcers*, then a sudden exposure or change from heat to *cold*, produces an *inflamantion*, and in a few days or weeks, it is said, he or she died of a hasty consumption. For all troubled with cough or lung complaint, we would refer to the advertisements on the outside of this paper of Judson's Chemical Extract of "Cherry and Lungwort," which is said to be a certain cure for this awful disease.

JST RECEIVED, AT THE NEW ERA OFFICE,
A SUPPLY OF
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Cheap Edition, 2s. 6d.
ALSO—A variety of NOVELS.
September 3rd, 1852.

Loss of Teeth!
MR. J. B. JONES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Number Thirty, Bay Street, Toronto.

TAKES this opportunity of returning thanks to his numerous patients for the confidence and handsome support, they have honored him with during his residence (3 years) in this city, and begs to inform them and others wishing to consult him that in future his hours of attendance will be from 9 until 5 o'clock — Mr. JONES' method of fixing artificial teeth embraces all the modern and ingenious improvements, whereby much inconvenience is avoided, especially the unsightly movement of the artificial teeth, on every motion of the mouth. As this system does not involve the slightest pain, nor render necessary the many sittings generally required, it will be found particularly suited to those whose professional avocations, or non-residence in the city render frequent visits inconvenient. The teeth used by Mr. JONES are of English manufacture and quite incorrodible, and will remain securely in the mouth fulfilling all the functions of the natural teeth from which (being made of any tint, size or shape,) they cannot be distinguished, and can be arranged from one to a complete set. Mr. J. has devoted much study and observation to the subject of children's teeth during the important period of changing the temporary for the permanent set, and the means of preventing and correcting irregularities. All other operations appertaining to the dental art performed with the facility that three years experience in London and Paris cannot fail to attain.

Mr. JONES has the privilege of referring to the following Medical gentlemen :—Hon. John Rolph, Drs O'Brien, Hodder, Badgley, Cottor, Helliwell, Philbrick, Melville, and others to whom he can give private references.

September 3, 1852. 1m

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!

FOR AUSTRALIA DIRECT!

THE PIONEER LINE OF PACKETS!

THE noble A. 1 Ship "OCEAN EAGLE," ALFRED SOMES, Commander, 1750 tons, will leave NEW YORK, on the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, punctually, for PORTS PHILLIP and SYDNEY, in Australia.

The great success of this line, and the superb manner in which these ships are fitted-up, combined with their strength and fleetness, makes them in every way desirable for parties visiting the LAND OF GOLD; therefore the subscriber advises all who want to embark in a vessel that can be safely relied upon, to apply at once at his office for a passage, so that by early application the best berths may be secured.

Terms in the "Pioneer" Line of Packets :—State-rooms in the First Cabin from $175 to $200.

A few choice single State-rooms in Poop-Cabin at $225.

Double Berths, in Second Cabin, $120; Single ditto, $130.

W. H. FELLOWES,
Wellington street,
Agent for the Pioneer Line of Packets to Australia.
Toronto, August 20th, 1852.

List of Letters remaining in the Newmarket Post-office, 1st September, 1852.

B.
Barry, John
Barrett, Manilla
C.
Chantler, Dr.
Curry, E. K.
Culverwell, Mr.
D.
Dennis, Brook
E.
Eales, William
F.
Fletcher, Ashton
Floyde, James
G.
Graham, Sophia
H.
Harmann, Jacob
Huntly, Theodore
Hartford, Olive
Hunter, Wm.
Hoilerin, Matthew
J.
Joy, William
K.
Kelly, Patrick
M.
Meeks, Thomas
Milner, John
McMillen, Elder C. P.
McAnn, Charles
McArthey, John
Mintern, Wm.
Mahony, Michael
O.
O'Brien, Rev. Mr.
N.
Nelson, Thomas
Q.
Quin, Thomas
R.
Rogers, Joel
Rorke, Wm. D.
Reeves, Mr.
Riter, Samuel
Reynolds, Edward
Robinson, Henry
Rose, Elijah
S.
Shun, Charles
Sweeny, Margaret
Somerville, John
Swaim, Thomas
T.
Tench, Charles
Taylor, Master William
W.
Willson, James
Willis, Benjamin
Webster, George

WILLIAM ROE, *Postmaster.*
Newmarket, 1st September, 1852.

CARD.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to tender his best respects to the EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, through their Agent, R. H. SMITH, Esqr. of *Newmarket*, for the satisfactory settlement of his claim against said Company, for loss sustained by him in consequence of his Store and Stock-in-trade being totally consumed by Fire on the Evening of the 17th of March, last.

MOSES WILLSON.
Whitchurch, August 19th, 1852. 3m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Proprietor offers of SALE the South half of lot No. 84, in the first Concession of King, consisting of 105 Acres of LAND, 60 Acres of which are cleared and under good cultivation.

The Land is of excellent quality, and well watered, is situated on Yonge street, and is an OLD ESTABLISHED TAVERN STAND, with two driving Houses, one Shed 60 feet long, one Wood-shed, and other suitable out-buildings for a Farm and Tavern.

Two-thirds of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder may remain to suit the purchaser, at lawful interest.

Apply to the Proprietor on the premises, or to
D'ARCY BOULTON, Esq., Newmarket.
DANIEL McLEOD.
August 16th, 1852. 3mx

CASH SALE
OF
VALUABLE FARM.

On Saturday September 18th, 1852,
WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
Without reserve on the Premises,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND, being part of the Estate of the late PHILIP PHILLIPS, composed of the North-west part of lot No. 53, on the East side of Yonge street, in the Township of Markham, containing 70 acres, about 35 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; with House, Barn, &c. &c.

This Farm is a very desirable Property, being only one mile from Richmond Hill, and about 18 miles from Toronto.

TEMS CASH.
THE UPSET PRICE TO BE £600.
SALE TO COMMENCE AT O'CLOCK AT NOON.
Wm. REID, Junr., *Auctioneer.*

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

SELLING OFF
WITHOUT RESERVE.

AS the Subscribers intend to make fresh arrangements in their business, they purpose selling the Entire Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c., by Public Auction, at their Store, Newmarket on Monday, September 6th, 1852, and the following days.

Country Merchants and people from a distance will do well to attend, as they are determined to sell without reserve, their ENTIRE STOCK, which consists of a good Assortment of Dry, and other Goods, suitable for the country.

TERMS.—Sums of One Pound and under, Cash; over One Pound, Four Months' credit upon furnishing approved Indorsed Notes.

Sale to commence each day at Ten o'clock, a. m.
REAGH & RYAN.
Newmarket, August 27th, 1852.

SHARON ILLUMINATION

WILL take place at SEVEN o'clock on the Evening of the THIRD of SEPTEMBER: Worship at the same time, and the day following at Eleven.

133rd Psalm.—"Behold how good and how pleasant it is to see brethern dwell together in unity."

This is our purpose and design,
Cause of restrictions to remove,
Of cords compose a union line,
Good will to others to improve.
Why should not brethern well agree.
How many fathers do we own?
Lord, all profess to worship thee,
But to each other we're unknown.

D. WILLSON.
Sharon, August 27th, 1852.

Crown Lands Department,
QUEBEC, August 6th, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that future Sales of Crown Lands will be at the prices and on the terms specified in the respective localities mentioned below.

West of the Counties of Durham and Victoria, at Seven Shillings and Sixpence per Acre, payable in ten annual instalments, with interest, one tenth at the time of Sale.

East of the County of Ontario, within Upper Canada, Four Shillings per Acre; In the county of Ottawa Three Shillings per Acre; from thence, north of the St. Lawrence to the County of Saguenay, and south of the St. Lawrence in the district of Quebec, east of the Chaudiere River and Kennebec Road, One Shilling and Sixpence per Acre; In the District of Quebec, west of the River Chaudiere and Kennebec Road, Two Shillings per Acre: In the District of Three-Rivers, St. Francis and Montreal, south of the St. Lawrence, Three Shillings per acre: In the District of Gaspe and county of Saguenay, One Shilling per acre, in all cases payable in five annual instalments, with interest, one fifth at the time of Sale.

For Lands enhanced in value by special circumstances, such extra price may be fixed as HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council may direct.

Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous, the Land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for every hundred acres during five years, and a dwelling house erected not less than eighteen feet by twenty-six feet.

The timber to be subject to any general timber duty that may be imposed.

The sale to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions.

The settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions. Not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person.

☞ All papers in the Province to copy for one month.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 30th July, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the School Lands in the Counties of Bruce, Grey and Huron, are now open for sale to actual Settlers on the following terms, viz :—

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual instalments, with interest; the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for every hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling-house, at least eighteen feet by twenty-six, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of occupation, not assignable without permission, to be granted; the sale and the license of occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

☞ All papers in the Province to copy for one month.

New Goods! New Goods!
FROM THE
BRITISH AND AMERICAN
MARKETS.

THE Subscribers have received the latest styles of Ladies' Bonnets, Ribbons, Parasols, and Dress Goods; the latter consisting in part of Glacie Silk; Barèges, Silk Mixtures, Princetta Cloths, and Cobourgs; Printed Cashmeres, De Laines, Muslins and Calicoes.

Girls' Bloomer and Albina Hats!

GENTLEMEN will find the best assortment of Broad-cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Summer Stuffs; also, a choice lot of fancy-coloured Satinets.

The "KOSSUTH" Leghorn, & Black Silk HATS

TEAS, SUGARS, GROCERIES, DYE-STUFFS, &c., &c.

A good Stock, carefully selected, will be always kept on hand. Also, "*Durkies' celebrated Baking Powder*"

The American Hardware

Having been purchased in person by one of the Firm, a still more extensive assortment than formerly has been imported of ROCHESTER PLANES, Carpenters' Saws, Chisels, Axes, Hammers, Locks, Latches, and Door-fastenings; BORING MACHINES, Mill Saws, Coopers' Tools, Truss Hoops, &c., and Carriage Bolts.

Oils, Glass, Putty, Cut Nails, Heavy Hinges, Bar Iron, Share Moulds, and Steel.

SMITH & Mc MASTER.
General Warehouse,
Newmarket May 13th, 1852.

FOR SALE

BY the Subscribers, direct from the AMERICAN MARKET, Ladies' and Gentlemen's

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Children's Bootees, and JENNY LIND SLIPPERS, in great variety.

SMITH & Mc MASTER.
Newmarket, May 13th, 1852.

SMITH & MC MASTER,
ARE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

HASTINGS' Syrup of Naptha,
Moffatt's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters,
Locock's Genuine Pulmonic Wafers,
Bristol's and Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
Merchant's Gargling Oil,
Christie's Galvanic Belts, Bracelets, Necklaces, and Magnetic Fluid.

Newmarket, February 6, 1852.

"EQUITABLE" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, £500,000 STERLING.

General Agent, British North American Colonies.
FREDERICK R. STARR.
MONTREAL.

This Office insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, all descriptions of Buildings, including Mills and Manufactories, and the Goods, Wares and Merchandise in the same; Ships in Harbour or in dock; Craft on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and the Goods laden in the same; and Farming Stock of all descriptions.

The "Equitable" Fire Office will, by constant analysis of its own experience from time to time, adopt such rates of Premiums as the nature of the risk may justify.

With this view, an annual investigation will be made into each class of risk, and a return of one moiety—of fifty per cent—of the nett excess will be made to all classes of Insurers, whose Policies have been in force for three years.

The engagements of the "*Equitable*" are guaranteed by a responsible proprietary, and an ample subscribed Capital. The insured are free from the liabilities of a *Mutual Insurance Society*, and entitled, according to the plan of the Company, to a return of half the profits.

Losses are made good without deduction or discount, and are adjusted and paid in Montreal, without reference to London.

R. H. SMITH,
Agent.
Newmarket.

March 12th, 1852.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber in returning thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement received from them since he commenced business in Newmarket, begs to inform them that he has now a very good assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
NAILS, GLASS, AND PUTTY,

Which he will dispose of as low as any other in the place for CASH, Wheat, Oats, Butter, Eggs or approved Credit.

SETH ASHTON.
Newmarket, June 4, 1852. x3m

T. HAWORTH,

IMPORTER of BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, *Sign of the Circular Saw,*
44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,

has constantly on hand ENGLISH, SCOTCH BANKS and SWEDES IRON; CAST, SPRING, BLISTER AND GERMAN STEEL; Anvils, Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes and Nails of all descriptions; Bar, Sheet and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files, and Hammers; with a general Assortment of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Saddlery Trimmings in all their variety. Also, Hollow Ware, Britannia and Plated Ware, Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Electro Silver Plated Spoons, &c.

Toronto, Feb. 27, 1852.

DR. JAMES JOHN HUNTER,

Respectfully informs his old friends, and the public, generally, that he has returned to the Village of NEWMARKET, for the purpose of practising the different branches of his profession, viz:

PHYSIC, SURGERY, AND MIDWIFERY;

and will at all times be ready to attend to professiona calls.

Residence, next door to Mr. R. Robinson's, on the Hill.

MR. NORTH RICHARDSON,
GENERAL AGENT, AND CONVEYANCER,
DEBTS COLLECTED,
BOOKS POSTED AND BALANCED.
Office at the OLD STAND on the Hill, Newmarket.
30th July, 1852.
N. B.—Several SUPERIOR FARMS FOR SALE.

For sale,

A VALUABLE PROPERTY, consisting of a good BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with Stable, Sheds, Garden, and every convenience suitable for a respectable family, situated on the Main Street in the village of Newmarket.

For particulars apply to the Subscriber.
Wm. SULLIVAN.
Newmarket, Feb. 20th, 1852.

Important to the people of
NEWMARKET.
THE
LARGE 103 YONGE STREET,
TORONTO.

MACDONALD'S
DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of the Newmarket people to an examination of his extensive STOCK. He has received this season upwards of

1000 STRAW BONNETS, from 7½d. each.
1500 yards PRINTED MUSLINS, from 7½d.
2500 " PRINTED DE LAINES, from 10d.
4000 " White and Brown COTTONS, from 3d.

HE ALSO OFFERS,
1000 PRINT DRESSES, from 5s. each; fast colours and new styles. Also,
Striped Shirtings, from 6½d.
Tickings, from 6½d.
Drills, from 7½d.
Ginghams, from 7½d.

With Linens, Baggings, Logging Cloths, Jeans, Moleskins, and Summer Trowserings. In the

FANCY DEPARTMENT.
Parasols, from 2s. 6d.; Silks, from 2s. 6d.; Satins of all colours; Linen Handkerchiefs, from 3s. 9d. per dozen; Silk Ties, from 7½d.; Widows' Caps, from 13s. 6d. per doz.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Quilts, Counterpanes, Damasks, Shootings, Window Muslins, Moreons, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, and Vestings, Gloves, Braces, Collars, Shirts.

THE WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
Will be attended to in a manner that will give entire satisfaction to purchasers, while the prices will favourably compare with those of any house in the trade.

JOHN MACDONALD,
103 *Yonge Street.*
Toronto, June 15th, 1852.

Furniture Wareroom.

JOSEPH MILLARD,
NEWMARKET,

KEEPS constantly on hand at his Wareroom, an extensive Assortment of CABINET

FURNITURE!

Of Elegant Patterns as well as of Plain Manufacture. In consequence of the introduction of Improved Machinery to his Establishment, he is now enabled to offer all kinds of Furniture at low prices; and particularly

IMPROVED PATENT BEDSTEADS,

At much lower prices than ever; in fact, at such low prices as to preclude the necessity of sending to the City of Toronto for such articles.

—ALSO—

CHURNS, of different descriptions, at reduced prices. Coffin Plates, Lace, and Handles; Varnish, &c., &c.,

FOR SALE.

☞ Funerals undertaken on the shortest notice.
Newmarket, February 6, 1852.

SADDLERY, HARNESS,
WHIPS, &c.,

OF every description; together with every article in the Trade, manufactured and for Sale by

WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main street, Newmarket.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! LEATHER!!!

ALL kinds of LEATHER, and Shoe-maker's Findings, for Sale by

WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main street, Newmarket.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

OF superior Workmanship and Material, manufactured and for Sale by

WILLIAM WALLIS,
Main street, Newmarket
CASH FOR HIDES AND SKINS
Newmarket, February 6th, 1852.

Village Property for Sale
IN THE FLOURISHING VILLAGE OF WHITCHURCH, (*Machell's Corners,*)
ON YONGE STREET.

HALF an Acre, with Blacksmith's Shop, Dwelling House, Stable, Sheds, &c., in the centre of the Village.

—ALSO,—

1 Acre of Land, in the rear of Bosanko's Hotel, adjoining the New Connection M. Chapel.

Apply to Wm. REID, Bailiff, Sharon, or to the subscriber in the said Village.

SAMUEL MACHELL.
August 5, 1852. 2mx

NOTICE.

ALL persons at this time indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note of Hand or Book Account, are requested to settle the same by the 5th of October next. All remaining unpaid after that date will be placed in Court for collection.

SAMUEL MACHELL.
Whitchurch, August 5th, 1852. 1mx

NEWMARKET FACTORY.
WOOL! WOOL!!

THE Subscriber having leased the old and well established WOOLLEN FACTORY, belonging to ELI GORHAM, Esq., wishes to acquaint the FARMERS and WOOL GROWERS in this vicinity, that no pains or expense shall be spared to sustain the reputation of the FACTORY for executing good work. And in order to enable him the better to do so, he is adding a quantity of the latest improved machinery.

The PRICE for Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing will be REDUCED for ready pay.

There will be on hand constantly a large assortment of CLOTHS, SATINETS, TWEEDS, and FLANNELS to exchange for WOOL; and every effort shall be made to give satisfaction in exchanging.

A *portion* will be paid in *Cash*, if required. The highest price in Cash paid for Sheep-skins.

W. A. CLARK,
CHARLES GORHAM, Agent.
July 16th, 1852.

MONEY

TO INVEST. Apply, if by letter, post paid, to
D'ARCY BOULTON,
Newmarket.
Newmarket, April 30th, 1852.

McNAB & BOULTBEE,
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, &c., &c.,
NEWMARKET, C. W.

JOHN McNAB, *Toronto.*—ABOULTBEE, *Newmarket.*
Newmarket, April 23rd, 1852. x1y

A NEW STOCK.
FOR SALE
At the New Era Office,
APPROVED BLANK FORMS.
DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, MORTAGES & Do., LEASES, BONDS, BILLS OF SALE & MAGISTRATES BLANKS.

—ALSO,—

Blank Promissory Note Books, *Joint and Single,* Receipts, &c., &c.

NORTH AMERICAN
HOTEL,
MAIN STREET NEWMARKET.
BY J. HEWITT.
Newmarket, August 20, 1852.

LOST.

BY the subscriber very lately, on the Road between Newmarket, and the subscriber's residence, a Pocket Book, containing some money, a letter from J. McNab, of Toronto, &c.,—and also 3 Promissory Notes, one drawn by James Allen, of Newmarket, in favour of John Stringer, for the Sum of One Pound, past due; and the other two drawn jointly by James and Abraham Leppard, for the sum of Thirty-two Pounds Ten Shillings each, one of them past due, with £6 10s. endorsed thereon; and the other will be due about January next.

All persons are hereby forbid to receive the said Notes in payment or to negotiate any of them. Whoever will restore the same to the subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

DANIEL SOULES.
East Gwillimbury, 4th Con., No. 28,
August 17th, 1852.

DR. D. MOORE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
SHARON, C. W.

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants of East Gwillimbury and the public generally, that he has fitted up conveniences at his residence, in Sharon, for giving Patients a thorough course of

Cold Water Treatment.

The truly excellent success, of which many of the afflicted can bear testimony, that has attended his efforts thus far, has encouraged him to engage in the present enterprise, which he hopes will prove itself eminently worthy of the confidence and patronage of the inhabitants of this section of the country. The want of such an institution has been severely felt, as is proved by the fact that so many persons have been obliged to resort to the United States, and even to Europe, to procure a course of treatment. Dr. M. having had a full opportunity in different Institutions of making himself acquainted with this new mode of treatment, feels assured that by combining it with a thorough course of Medical treatment, that he will be enabled to cure any disease that is curable by any course of treatment yet discovered. Terms per week for Board and Treatment £1 5s.

Dr. M. will attend to his ordinary practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY, and MIDWIFERY, in the country, as usual.
Sharon, May 7, 1852.

DR. J. HACKETT,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,
NEWMARKET, C. W.

Residence.—Over the Store of the late Mr. A. GUERNSEY.
February 6, 1852.

NOTICE.
FRESH LIME

CONSTANTLY on hand at the Subscriber's LIME KILNS. Apply to Messrs. HARRISON & MARSH, Holland Landing; or Messrs. MACONCHY and BROTHER, Bradford.

W. LAUGHTON.
Holland Landing, May 15th, 1852.

A COOPER WANTED
AT THE NEWMARKET COOPERAGE.

A MAN, without a family, acquainted with all branches of the business, of good moral habits, can get steady employment on fair terms. Enquire of SMITH & Mc MASTER, or of

H. H. WILLSON,
Temperance Hotel, Newmarket.
July 16th, 1852.

WILLSON'S
TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
AND
GENERAL BOARDING-HOUSE.
NEWMARKET.

D'ARCY BOULTON,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., &c.,
Newmarket.

Office, up-stairs in the old Yellow House, opposite to Mr. Cawthra's Store.
April 30th, 1852.

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favours and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.

☞ A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 20th, 1852. 1y

Victoria Brewery,
TORONTO.

MR. JAMES FORSYTH, RAILROAD HOTEL, Newmarket, will always keep on hand, for sale, ALE AND PORTER of the above Establishment, in wood or bottle.

All Orders left with him for the Brewery will be promptly executed.
W. G. SCHREIBER.
August 6th, 1852.

Carriages, Waggons, Sleighs, Cutters, Ploughs, &c.

JOHN McKAY, whilst expressing his thanks for past favours, begs to inform the public generally, that he has on hand, for sale, a number of CARRIAGES, WAGGONS, CUTTERS, PLOUGHS, AND CARTS.

☞ *Cheap for Cash or approved Credit.*

Articles in the above line made to order on the shortest notice.

NOTICE.—All kinds of BLACKSMITH'S WORK executed with neatness and dispatch.
Newmarket, February 13th, 1852.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
10,000 FEET of seasoned BUTTERNUT LUMBER.
JOSEPH MILLARD.
Newmarket, February 6, 1852.

AMUSEMENT.

TWO HOURS OF MY LIFE.

"Do, Philip, order that insolent little pauper from the gate, I wonder what right a beggar can have to look at beautiful things!" There was a glance bestowed upon me all eloquent with hautour and contempt, and the creature of floating curls and rich, rustling garments, swept down the broad steps of her father's proud mansion.

Thanks to my nimble extremities, they soon removed me from all danger of the hireling's executing his child mistress' command, and the "insolent little pauper" stood still, very still on the crowded thoroughfare, only sometimes his fingers twirled convulsively the tassel of his torn cap, and when the soft spring sunshine crept to his feet and looked up in his face with its bright loving smile, he would turn away slowly and mournfully as if its beauty were not for him.

I was a beggar! there was no denying it! That proud beautiful girl had only spoken the truth. Ever since the autumn-time before, when they tumbled the dark clods on my mother's pine coffin, I had been a beggar, and perhaps it was wrong, but I did not mean it, stopping to look at the clusters of early roses and the dark blue violets lifting their melancholy eyes to the sky and wishing I had one to plant upon my mother's grave. But I was a beggar! What right had I to wish such a thing!

I remember with that thought how the shadows crept heavier and thicker over my child spirit until, down among the pulses of my heart, it seemed that a voice had awakened and that every throb was a tongue, breathing those cold, clear, taunting words again. I thought the crowds of "passers by" must hear them too, and I wondered they did not spurn me from their path. It was frightful! it is frightful, as I recall it now—the paralysing agony of that one hour of my boyhood, many a year has seemed shorter.

Suddenly a thought, (I know it slipped from the white wing of some angel,) like the sunlight—no, no! like the Heaven light—crept in among the soul's shadows and they vanished before it. That thought was, "I will be a beggar no longer." My soul had been stunned, paralyzed! That thought resuscitated it. Difficulties? no matter; I would brave and conquer them all. That hour, with the great Father's help, made me all that I have ever been since. I lifted my head, and went upon my way, fearlessly, resolvedly.

The angel looked down and saw that the mission was done; the seed he had planted would have its harvest time; then smiled and passed homewards.

"Please, sir, will you give me one of these pretty flowers for Mamma? She is very ill and we don't have flowers now a days," and the child questioner raised his large dark eyes imploringly to mine. Thank God! the prosperity that was His gift had not chilled my heart; so I paused and gathered some of the fairest and most fragrant of the spring blossoms and placed them in the eager little hands. It was touching! the quivering of the little fellow's lip, and the choking of his voice as he tried to thank me, but there was something in the delicate tracery of the blue veins across the fair, pale brow, that arrested, then fascinated my gaze. I knew not where but I had seen a brow like that before. "Will you take me to your Mother's?" I asked, for his thread bare garments suggested to me that my visit might be opportunely made. There was a glad, grateful assent.

It was a long walk but it terminated at last before a dilapidated dwelling in the suburbs of the city.

"Mamma, mamma! I have brought you flowers, beautiful flowers," and the child sprang to the bedside of its mother. She was propped up in her couch in that scanty furnished apartment, but a gleam of wild joy stole over the palid features, and the wasted hand was stretched with trembling eagerness as the boy placed his bouquet before her. There was a quick, convulsive sob, and then other drops than the dew of the night-time, lay among the crimson petals.

She was unconscious of my presence; it was well that she was so, for I could not have spoken. I had recognized her at the first glance. I should have recognized her had she been ten-fold more changed than she was. The pale high brow had lost much of the pride of its girlhood in the shadows that had supplanted it, and the pallid lips much of the scorn that lay around them in the bygone time, and the eyes that had flashed in anger at the "insolent little pauper" whose wistful glance had rested for a moment upon the blooming *parterres* around her luxuriant home, had grown mournful and sunken.

I stood awed and silent in the presence of the woman whose words, twenty years before had produced an entire change in my life and character, and who then would have regarded the "hem of her garment" contaminated, had it brushed across mine. How changed were our positions! "Verily, He putteth down one and setteth up another."

Alarmed at his mother's emotion the child had not directed her attention towards me, and so I moved noiselessly and undiscovered from the threshhold, to commune with my own heart and "be still."

The evening of that day the mother and child were removed to the home were the childhood of the former had been passed. I had become its possessor the previous year. That home was left in a few weeks for another and a narrower, but she who thus left it, never dreamed, when with her dying breath she committed her child to the protection of the stranger, that for the roof that sheltered her, for all of comfort and luxury that were gathered around the "closing days of her life," she was indebted to an "insolent little pauper."

ORIGIN OF WORDS AND PHRASES.

Windfall—The origin of this term is said to be the following:—

Some of the nobility of England, by the tenure of their estates, were forbid to fell any trees in the forest upon them, the timber being reserved for the use of the royal navy. Such trees as fell without cutting were the property of the occupant. A tornado was therefore, a perfect God-send in every sense of the term, to those who had occupancy of extensive forests, and the windfall was something of great value.

Robbing Peter to pay Paul—In the time of Edward the VI, much of the land of St. Peter, at Westminister, was seized by his majesty's ministers and courtiers; but in order to reconcile the people to that robbery, they allowed a portion of the lands to be appropriated toward the repairs of St. Paul's church; hence the phrase, "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

He's caught a Tartar—In some battle between the Russians and Tartars, who are a wild sort of people, in the north of Asia, a private soldier called out, "Captain, halloo there I've caught a Tartar!"

"Fetch him along then," said the Captain.

"Ay, but he wont let me," said the man; and the fact was, the Tartar had him. So, when a man thinks to take another in, and gets bit himself, they say "he caught a Tartar."

Hie! Betty Martin—Many of our most popular vulgarisms have their origin in some whimsical perversions of language, for in fact, St. Martin is one of the worthiest of the Roman calander, and a form of prayer commences with the words,—"O, mihi Beate Martine," which was corrupted to "My eye and Betty Martin."

Roland for an Oliver—Although no phrase is in more common use, yet few are acquainted with its origin.—The expression signifies giving an equivalent. Roland and Oliver were two knights, famous in romance. The wonderful achievements of the one could only be equalled by those of the other. Hence the phrase, "Roland for an Oliver."

Mind your P's and Q's—The origin of the phrase, "Mind your P's and Q's," is said to have been a call of attention in the old English ale houses, to the pints and quarts being scored down to the unconscious, or reckless beer-bibber.

Hobson's Choice—The expression, "Hobson's Choice," is proverbial both in Europe and in America. The story of its origin is as follows:

Thomas Hobson was a celebrated carrier at Cambridge, England, who, to his employment in that capacity, added the profession of supplying the students with horses. In doing this he made an equal unalterable rule that each horse should have an equal portion of time in which to rest, as well as labor; and he always refused to let a horse out of his turn. Hence the saying,—"Hobson's choice: this or none."

Bankrupt—Few words have so remarkable a history as the familiar word, bankrupt. The money-changers of Italy had, it is said, benches or stall, in the bourse or exchange, in former times, and at these they conducted their ordinary business. When any of them fell back in the world, and became insolvent, his bench was broken, and the name of broken bench, or *banco rutto*, was given to him. When the word was adopted into the English, it was nearer the Italian that it now is, being "bankerout," instead of bankrupt.

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.

The following well authenticated facts will illustrate the principle that *man is never too old to learn:*

Socrates, at an extreme old age, learned to play on musical instruments. This would look ridiculous for some of the rich old men in our city, especially if they should take it into their head to thrum a guitar under a lady's window, which Socrates did not do, but only learned to play upon some instrument of his time, not a guitar, for the purpose of resisting the wear and tear of old age.

Cato, at eighty years of age, thought proper to learn the Greek language. Many of our young men, at thirty and forty, have forgotten even the alphabet of a language, the knowledge of which was necessary to enter college, and which was a daily exercise through college. A fine comment upon love of letters, truly!

Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, commenced the study of Latin. Many of our young lawyers, not thirty years of age, think that *nisi prius, fieri facias*, &c., are English expressions; and if you tell them that a knowledge of the Latin would make them appear a little more respectable in their profession, they would reply that they are *too old* to think of learning Latin.

Boccacio was thirty-five years of age when he commenced his studies of polite literature. Yet he became one of the three great masters of the Tuscan dialect, Dante and Petrarch being the other two. There are many among us, ten years younger than Boccacio, who are dying of *ennui* and regret that they were not educated to a taste for literature, but now they are *too old*.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this he became the most learned antiquarian and lawyer, Our young men begin to think of laying their seniors on the shelf when they have reached sixty years of age. How different the present estimate put upon experience from that which characterized a certain period of the Grecian republic, when a man was not allowed to open his mouth in cases of political meetings, who was under forty years.

Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death. Most of our merchants and lawyers of twenty-five, thirty and forty years of age, are obliged to apply to a teacher to translate a business letter written in the French language, which might be learned in the tenth part of the time required for the study of the Dutch; and all because they are *too old to learn*.

Ludovico Monaldesco, at the great age of one hundred and fifteen, wrote the memoirs of his own time; a singular exertion, noticed by Voltaire, who was himself one of the most remarkable instances of the progress of age in new studies.

Franklin did not fully commence his philosophical pursuits till he had reached his fiftieth year. How many among us of thirty, forty, and fifty, who read nothing but newspapers, for the want of a taste for natural philosophy! But they are *too old to learn*.

Accorso, a great lawyer, being asked why he began the study of law so late, answered, that indeed he began it late, but that he should, therefore, master it the sooner.—This agrees with our theory, that healthy old age gives a man the power of accomplishing a difficult study in much less time than would be necessary to one of half his years.

Calbert, the famous French Minister, at sixty years of age, returned to his Latin and law studies. How many of our college-learned men have ever looked into their classics since their graduation!

We could go on and cite thousands of examples of men who commenced a new study, and struck out into an entirely new pursuits, either for a livelihood or amusement, at an advanced age. But every one familiar with the biography of distinguished men, will recollect individual cases enough to convince him that none but the sick or indolent will say, *I am too old to study.*

J. JACOBS,
WATCHMAKER,
NEWMARKET,

KEEPS constantly on hand for Sale, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, CLOCKS, and all kinds of JEWELRY.
February 6, 1852.

Buffalo Skin Found,

ON the side-line between the 2nd and 3rd Concessions of King, in that part formerly the Old Survey of West Gwillimbury, marked J. CRONE.

The owner, upon proving the property, and paying the expense of this advertisement, may have the same on application to

HUGH WAIGHTMAN,
2nd Con. of King, formerly the *Old Survey*,
West Gwillimbury.
July 16th, 1852.

FARM FOR SALE, OR TO LET.

THE subscriber begs to offer for Sale, or to Let on conditions, the FARM, composed of Lot No. 30, 7th Concession of VAUGHAN, containing 50 Acres of GOOD LAND, thirty-nine Acres of which are cleared and under good cultivation; together with Dwelling House, Barn, Stable, Sheds, &c., young ORCHARD, and other requisites.

☞ The Farm is well watered.

ALSO TO LET,

Lot No. 32, in the 6th Concession of VAUGHAN, containing 100 Acres, 60 Acres cleared, with suitable Buildings, &c. This Farm is well watered, and situated convenient for Market. Possession may be had about October next.

For further particulars apply (if by letter postage paid,) to the subscriber at Newmarket. A good title will be given. Any person trespassing on the Property of the subscriber will be prosecuted.

ELIZABETH LLOYD.
Newmarket, June 29th, 1852.

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the Estate of the late JOSEPH SCOTT of Lloydtown, in the Township of King, Wool Carder, &c., are requested to pay their accounts to the Subscriber on or before the 1st day of October next.

And all parties having any claims against the Estate will please to send in their accounts.

ANTHONY EASTWOOD, Executor.
Lloydtown, 23d June, 1852. 3mx

JUDSON'S
CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF

CHERRY AND LUNGWORT,
FOR THE CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaints, and
CONSUMPTION.
DEATH

CONSUMPTION can be and has been cured in thousands of cases by this Nature's own remedy.

Can be and has been prevented in thousands of cases by this *Nature's own remedy.*

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF
Cherry and Lungwort.

This medicine unlike most of the patent remedies of the day, is the result of the careful *study* and *experiments* of a scientific and *experienced Physician.* The two principal ingredients have long been known and celebrated.

WILD CHERRY BARK.

When the strength of this is *properly extracted* is the best medicine known for curing the worst Coughs and other Pulmonary diseases, it loosens the phlegm and enables the sufferer to expectorate easily, and alone will cure the worst cold or cough, which if neglected always leads to consumption.

LUNGWORT.

This is a plant the virtues of which are known to but few, it has been said by the most learned men of all times, that "nature has provided a remedy for each and every disease," and the discoveries that are daily made, go to prove its truth. *Lungwort is doubtless the remedy designed by nature for Consumption.* Its healing properties are truly wonderful, and the rapidity with which it cures the worst cases of Ulcerated Lungs, soothing and subduing all irritation, almost immediately, is a proof of its adaptation to this disease.

These two articles combined with other purely vegetable ingredients, form a medicine that is certain to cure the worst cases of Consumption if taken before the sufferer is entirely prostrated. Do not be discouraged, a trial can do harm, but will convince the most sceptical of its *real* worth.

THOUSANDS OF CONSUMPTIVE

persons have been deceived repeatedly in buying medicines which were said to be *infallible* cures, but which have proved only palliatives, but this medicine is not only palliative but *a cure for ulcerated lungs.* It contains no deleterious Drugs and one trial will prove its astonishing efficacy better than any assertions or certificates in curing consumption and all diseases of the Lungs and Liver, such as *Spitting of blood, Coughs, pain in the side and chest, night-sweats, &c., &c.*

Caution.—To protect our own as well as the interest of the Consumptive sufferer, we are obliged to caution all to find the signature of COMSTOCK & BROTHER on the wrapper, without this it is a worthless counterfeit.—*Remember* this.

CARLTON'S LINIMENT FOR THE PILES, &c.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and in the private practice in our country by an immense number of individuals and families, first and most certainly for the cure of PILES, and also extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed *Externally* in the following complaints:—

DROPSY SWELLINGS, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE OR CHRONIC, GIVING IMMEDIATE EASE, SORE THROAT, BRUISES, SPRAINS, BURNS, &c.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or of long standing, and fever sores.

Its operation upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the Piles, is "It acts like a charm." It is warranted to please any person that will try it.

Caution.—Never buy it unless you find the fac simile signature of Comstock & Brother, proprietors, on the wrapper.

AZOR'S TURKISH BALM.

The only certain remedy for Baldness, and for preventing and stopping the falling out of the Hair.

As a Toilet Article, for beautifying and keeping the Hair Soft, Glossy, and in a Healthy condition, it is unequalled. Its positive qualities are as follows:—

1st.—It frees the head from dandruff, strengthens the roots, imparts health and vigour to the circulation, and prevents the *hair changing colour* or getting gray.

2nd.—It causes the hair to curl beautifully when done up over night.

This Balm is made from the original receipt procured from the original Turkish Hakim (physician) of Constantinople, where it is universally used. The Turks have always been celebrated for their wonderful skill in compounding the richest perfumes and all other toilet articles. In Turkey the *aromatic herbs, &c.*, of which this Balm is composed, are almost universally known and used for the hair. *Hence a case of baldness or thin head of hair is entirely unknown in that country.* We wish *but one trial to be made of it*; that will do more to convince you of its virtues than all the advertisements that can be published, and that all may be able to test its virtues, it is put up in *Large Bottles*, at the low price of 50 cents per bottle.

Remember the genuine has the signature of Comstock & Brother on the splendid wrapper.

FOR THE MARRIED.

"BE YE FRUITFUL AND MULTIPLY,"

Is a command that should be cheerfully obeyed by the children of Men. Dr. LARZETTE'S JUNO CORDIAL, or Procreative Elixir, prescribed as an effectual restorative in cases of Debility, Impotency, or Barrenness, and all irregularities of nature. It is all that it professes to be, viz:—Nature's Great Restorative, and remedy for those in the married state without offspring. It is a certain cure for Seminal emissions; General debility, Gleet, Weakness of the Genital Organs, Nervous Affections, Leucorrhoea or Whites. As an invigorating medicine it is unequalled. Also, a certain remedy for Incipient Consumption, Indigestion, loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, Female Weakness, Debility, &c. It is warranted to please the user in any of the above complaints, and is of priceless value to those without *Offspring.*

Caution extra.—Find the name of Comstock & Brother on the wrapper, and never buy it unless you find the above name; as it has been *extensively counterfeited* of late. Avoid the counterfeit as you would poison.

TO OWNERS OF AND DEALERS IN HORSES.

CARLTON'S FOUNDER OINTMENT.

For the cure of Founder, Split Hoof, Hoof-bound Horses, and Contracted and Feverish Feet, Wounds, Bruises in the Flesh, Galled Backs, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Cuts, Kicks, &c., on horses.

CARLTON'S RING-BONE CURE.

For the cure of Ring-Bone, Blood Spavin, Bone Spavin, Windgalls, and Splints—a certain remedy.

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

The changes of weather and season, with the changes of use and feed, have a very great effect upon the blood and sinuous fluids of horses. It is at these changes they require an assistent to nature to throw off any disorder of the fluids of the body that may have been imbibed, and which, if not attended to, will result in the Yellow Water, Heaves, Worms, Bots, &c. All of which will be prevented by giving one of these powders, and will at any time cure when any symptoms of disease appear, if used in time. They purify the blood, remove all inflammation and fever, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and invigorate the whole body, enabling them to do more work with the same feed. The action of these powders is direct upon all the secretive glands, and therefore they have the same effect upon the Horse, the Ox, the Ass, and all Herbivorous animals; all diseases arising from or prodneing a bad state of the blood, are speedily cured by them. *Caution.*—Remember and ask for Carlton's Condition Powders, and take no other.

CARLTON'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT FOR HORSES,

and for the cure of all diseases of man or beast that require *external* application, and for *contracted cords* and *muscles*, strengthens *weak limbs*, and is also *used for sprains, bruises, saddle galls, swelled legs*, sores of all kinds on horses.

Carlton's articles for Horses and Cattle are prepared from the recipe of a very celebrated English Farrier, and will cure in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, any of the above complaints. They have been used by *Farmers*, livery-men, stage proprietors and others, with the most marked and decided success.

Caution.—None can be genuine unless you find the name of J. Carlton Comstock on the wrapper of each article.—Remember this, as their articles have been extensively counterfeited of late, look and find the proprietors name, J. Carlton Comstock, &c., *never buy without.*

DEAFNESS.

Use Dr. LARZETT'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness. Also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, which are symptoms of approaching deafness. Persons who have been deaf for twenty years, and were subject to use ear trumpets, having after using one bottle, been made well.

RHEUMATISM.

Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment, is warranted to cure any case of Rheumatism, Gout, Contracted Cords, and Muscles, or stiff joints, strengthens Weak Limbs, and enables those who are crippled to walk again. Comstock & Brother, proprietors, New York, and none genuine without their name on the wrapper.

TOOTHACHE.

DR. KLINE'S DROPS, for the cure of the Toothache. It is with confidence that we can recommend it as an infallible cure in all cases, without any injury to the teeth or gums. Price 25 cts.

COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

This is the most extraordinary remedy for Worms ever used; it effectually eradicates Worms from both Adults and Children. It cannot harm the most delicate infant or strongest Adult, and never fails to completely root out and destroy all kinds of Worms! The cost, 25 cts. per bottle, puts it within reach of all, and all parents who are without it are wantonly exposing the lives of their children to those fell destroyers of youth, "Worms." Look for the name of Comstock & Brothers, proprietors on the wrapper of each bottle.

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Colours the Hair, and will not the skin.

This dye may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest RED or GREY to a dark brown, and by repeating a second night, to a bright jet black.

These facts are warranted by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated Chemist, Dr. COMSTOCK, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and other works, and School Books, well known.

CAUTION.—All of the above named articles are sold only by Comstock & Brother, 2 St. Peter's Place, directly in rear of the Astor House between Barclay and Vesey sts, one door from Barclay, and one Block from Broadway, New York, to whom all orders must be directed.

SOLD in NEWMARKET by SMITH & McMASTER; in BRADFORD by C. DOAN; and by One Storekeeper in every Village in Canada.

BUILDING LOTS,
NEWMARKET.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a number of valuable BUILDING LOTS, in good situations for private residences, and public business. Also, a FRONT SHOP, ROUGH-CAST COTTAGE, with Wood-shed and Stables attached. All of which will be disposed of on liberal and easy terms.

ROBERT H. SMITH.
February 6, 1852.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber has now on hand a large quantity of LUMBER, and is prepared to execute orders for any description of good Merchantable PINE LUMBER, at a short notice and on reasonable terms; and will deliver the same at his Saw-mill, on Lot No. 10, 4th Concession of East Gwillimbury, at his residence in Whitchurch, or at Newmarket.

JOSHUA WILLSON.
July 9th, 1852.

FOR SALE

TWO BEAUTIFUL YOUNG FAWNS. Apply to
JOHN M. RAPER,
Holland Landing.
July 16th, 1852.

FRANCIS AYERST,
BREAD & GINGERBREAD BAKER,
Confectioner, Flour Dealer, &c.,
HOLLAND LANDING.

N.B. Wedding Cakes made on the shortest notice. Crackers, Cakes, &c., always on hand.
Holland Landing, April 23rd, 1852.

VALUABLE
FREEHOLD ESTATE
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned are desirous, for the benefit of the heirs, of disposing of that

EXCELLENT FARM,

belonging to the Estate of the late JACOB HOLLINSHEAD; being composed of Lot No. 81, on the West side of Young street, in the Township of King, containing 200 Acres. This Farm is well watered, about 100 Acres are in a high state of cultivation; the Building are good, and the Orchard consists of the choicest grafted Fruit Trees.

This property offers a very desirable investment, being situated in a healthy and populous vicinity, and is immediately adjoining to the flourishing village of Whitchurch. Application to be post-paid.

NATHANIEL PEARSON,
HUGH HOLLINSHEAD,
ELI HOLLINSHEAD, } EXECUTORS.
King, July 2, 1852.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A VALUABLE PROPERTY in the VILLAGE of BOGART-TOWN, Whitchurch, containing over one-fourth of an Acre of Land, with a good Dwelling-house and Merchant's Shop, together with suitable out-buildings.—This property will be sold, or leased, or reasonable terms. Apply either to Mr. JOHN RANDALL, near the premises, or to GEORGE HUGHES, Merchant, Brownsville. If by letter, post paid.

Whitchurch, June 18th, 1852.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.
SAW MILL
AND
FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for SALE, that valuable FARM, composed of the West Half of Lot No. 34, in the 2nd Con. of the Township of KING; on which is va excellent NEW SAW MILL, doing a good business.

About 35 Acres of the Land are cleared, and under cultination; and there are a good Dwelling House, Barn, and necessary Out-buildings and conveniences for a respectable family on the Premises.

Also, in connection with the above, a LARGE STOCK OF SAW LOGS.

Immediate possession can be given.

O. H. VAN ALLEN.
King, April 9th, 1852.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the South half of Lot No. 17, in the 11th Concession of Vespra—100 Acres—with small improvement. The Land is good, well timbered and watered, and situated in a healthy country, about seven miles from the County Town of Barrie, and near the Railroad. For particulars apply at this Office, or to the Subscriber.

RENSELLEAR McCARTY.
East Gwillimbury, July 9th, 1852. x

Wild Land for Sale.

COMPOSED of the South-east Quarter of Lot No. 7, in the 6th Con. of ADJALA, about one mile from the R. C. Church; in the vicinity of *Bailey's Mills*; ten miles from Bolton and Lloydtown.

For wheat-growing the country is unsurpassed.
Apply at this office.
Newmarket, March 12, 1852.

FOR SALE,
VALUABLE PREMISES
IN NEWMARKET,

CONSISTING of a good ROUGHCAST DWELLING HOUSE, Workshop, Stable, Sheds, Garden, and other conveniences usually required for the accommodation of a repectable family.

THE SHOP

has been, for several years, used as a Waggon Maker's Shop; and is admirably adapted for either a Waggon-maker, or a Carpenter.

☞ For further particulars apply at this Office, or to WILLIAM GRAHAM, West half of Lot No. 31, in the 3rd Concession of King. [If by letter, postage paid.]
February 6, 1852.

RAILROAD HOTEL,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

THE Subscriber, in expressing his obligations for the very liberal patronage he has received in the above well-known and extensive Establishment, begs most respectfully a continuance of the same, with the assurance that, as no Hotel North of Toronto is better calculated to insure the comfort and convenience of guests, so at no other, house will stronger endeavours be manifested invariably to deserve public favours. The premises being situated in the most central position for business, and commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country, are a desirable residence for the traveller.

His *Larder* will be found at all times well provided, and his *Wines and Liquors* of the best brands.

JAMES FORSYTH.
Newmarket, February 13th, 1852.

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JAMES DAVIS, President.
JOHN YOUNG, Secretary and Treasurer.
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WM. C. RUTTAN, General Agent for the Canadas.

REFERENCES.

His Excellency WASHINGTON HUNT, Governor of the State of New York.
Hon. JOHN SANDFORD, Amsterdam, N. Y.
" C. B. COCHRAN, Schenectady, do.
" S. P. HEATH, Amsterdam, do.
" JOHN WELLS, Johnston, do.

Returns for the Western States will be made to
O. F. CARGILL,
Actuary and Agent, Branch Office, Detroit, Michigan.
July 2, 1852. 3m

DR. S. N. PECK,
SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGS leave to tender his sincere thanks to the public in general for their liberal patronage hitherto, and would respectfully intimate to his customers who are unacquainted with his business arrangements, that he will, to prevent disappointments to them in future, be NEWMARKET, on the FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD DAYS OF EACH MONTH, when he will be most happy to attend to those who may require his services in any of the branches of his profession, or to make good any operation previously warranted.

Dr. P's ample experience in his profession, and his long residence in the Village of NEWMARKET, and its vicinity, will, he trusts, still be sufficient to recommend him to the public as a skilful operator, either in inserting

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

ON GOLD PLATE OR ON PIVOT,

cleansing Teeth from impurities, filling cavities in Teeth with GOLD or SILVER FOIL, or any other branch DENTAL SURGERY.

In addition he would state that any person particularly desiring his services, at any time, by leaving a written request at his residence, Mr. Hewitt's Hotel, will be attended to.

☞ All work warranted as to neatness and durability. *Charges moderate* in all instances. For operations over one pound credit will be given if required.
Newmarket, February 6, 1852.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE
SITUATED AT NEWMARKET.

FOR SALE that splendid farm, composed of Lot No. 34 in the second Concession of Whitchurch, containing about 180 Acres, adjoining the village of Newmarket, and less than a quarter of a mile from the Railway station.

A rare opportunity is now offered to any person who is desirous of possessing a beautiful farm. The situation is delightful; the soil very fertile; and it is watered by three fine streams through the lot, besides several *Chalybeate* springs.

The buildings consist of a large frame house, barn, stables, and sheds, and among other conveniences are a stationary Thrashing Machine, two wells of water, garden, and a superior fruit-bearing Orchard.

Apply to JESSE SRIGLEY, 5th Concession of King, if by letter, addressed to Kettleby; to E. SRIGLEY, 9th Concession of Pickering; or ROBERT S. SRIGLEY, on the premises.—(Postage to be paid in all instances.)
Newmarket, June 18th, 1852.

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Newmarket, February 6, 1852.

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